

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LET'S CLOSE DOWN THE WALSH INVESTIGATION

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, some of my colleagues who were fortunate to have read Charles Dickens when they were growing up may remember a novel called "Bleak House."

It concerned a case he called Jarndyce versus Jarndyce, which went through the courts for generations, ruined lives, destroyed reputations, drove people literally insane, enriched lawyers, and after all that, never got resolved.

The modern day sequel to that case is being prosecuted by Independent Counsel Lawrence Walsh. The cases against the so-called Iran Contra defendants have now dragged on for the better part of 5 years—longer than the American Civil War, have cost the taxpayer as much as \$35 million, and in the end will have done little but enrich a bunch of lawyers.

Four years ago, when the congressional investigation of the Iran Contra affair was winding down, I said that the investigation went on too long and yielded too few results. Nothing that's happened since then has changed my judgment.

Last Monday the Supreme Court made a ruling which one might have hoped would put an end to this legal farce. Yet it appears that even in the face of hopeless odds, Mr. Walsh will hunker down and drag the defendants through the mud as long as he can.

Last July 24, I wrote Attorney General Richard Thornburgh to begin actions to terminate the office of Independent Counsel in this case.

I pointed out in the letter that the "Iran Contra affair has been thoroughly investigated; we've paid for two congressional committees, a Presidential Commission, and an independent counsel; and scores of lawyers, accountants and investigators have pored over the documents, interviewed hundreds of witnesses, and issued report after report."

Last Thursday, I sent a new letter to the Attorney General urging him once again to begin actions to terminate Mr. Walsh. This time I believe the message will carry additional gravity because it is cosigned by some of the most senior Members in the House of Representatives.

The cosigners were my colleagues, Congressmen ROBERT H. MICHEL, NEWT GINGRICH, GERALD SOLOMON, JERRY LEWIS, GUY VANDER JAGT, BILL DANNEMEYER, HENRY HYDE, ROBERT DORNAN, TOM BLILEY, BILL MCCOLLUM, MIKE OXLEY, MICKEY EDWARDS, DUNCAN HUNTER, and VIN WEBER.

If ever there were a right moment to fire Mr. Walsh, this is it. In light of last Monday's Su-

preme Court ruling I suspect Mr. Walsh might even privately welcome such an outcome.

With his termination papers in hand, he could argue for years to come that if only he had a few more months or years to pursue the cases, if only the Supreme Court hadn't raised all those constitutional hurdles, if only * * *.

The fate of these cases was decided from the very beginning. In the wake of the Iran Contra revelations, there were two alternatives. The allegations could have been pursued through the courts and those convicted, if any, thrown in jail, thereby sending a message to other public servants that they are just as liable to be prosecuted for crimes as anyone else in America.

The second alternative was to publicize the entire affair through televised congressional hearings.

I believe that just about anyone associated with this case knew full well from the beginning that you could do either, but you could not do both.

Mr. Walsh's case was poisoned from the very outset by the congressional hearings. The fact that he has elected to pursue this case for almost 5 years, with the promise of little more in the way of results than ruined reputations and personal bankruptcies for the defendants, is I believe one of the greatest injustices ever perpetrated by the American legal system. What started as a prosecution has turned into a persecution.

There's a time for everything under the Sun, and Mr. Walsh's time has come and gone. Let's wrap this case up, send all those lawyers back into productive jobs, and get this thing behind us.

I believe it is also incumbent on the Congress to ensure that such a legal injustice not happen again. Last year I introduced legislation that would create a 2-year sunset provision for the appointment of an independent counsel, unless an extension is approved.

The bill will make sure that future special prosecutors are not able to conduct endless fishing expeditions.

Among the 19 cosponsors of the bill were all 4 Republican Members serving at that time in Congress who had also served with me on the Iran Contra Committee. They were Congressmen HENRY HYDE, BILL MCCOLLUM, JAMES COURTER, and MICHAEL DEWINE.

I hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will become cosponsors of this important legislation. Only by enacting such a law can we be confident that future special prosecutors will be encouraged to pursue unbiased and thorough investigations of criminal activities against senior Government officials in a prompt, responsible, and cost-effective manner.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE DADE COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Juan P. Loumiet and the Dade Community Foundation. Mr. Loumiet is the first Cuban-American to be elected chairman of the foundation since it was formed 24 years ago. Featured in Miami Today was an interview with Juan Loumiet discussing his role as the chairman of the Dade Community Foundation.

Q: What's the role of the Dade Community Foundation and how is it evolving under your chairmanship?

A: The purpose is to service the community's endowment. It permits individuals and organizations to establish trust funds for specific and general purposes and to leave a memorial for charitable and social purposes to benefit Dade County and its citizens. These can range from artistic to medical, social and educational purposes.

The great thing about a community foundation is that it's very flexible in its ability to deal with the desires of a donor and to assure that his or her or its wishes will be complied with—really in perpetuity, or as long as Dade County is here.

And it allows individuals of limited wealth to establish philanthropic funds without having to be multi-millionaires or those funds having to be that large. It also permits individuals and corporations to add to existing funds already established by other citizens or organizations for specific purposes.

We have many types of funds that are administered and out of which grants are made. The significant thing about a community foundation is its flexibility and the continuity that it provides.

You also have the ability for organizations to establish advised funds, which may permit organizations—such as our law firm—to gather charitable funds from a number of its members, pool them and then make grants with the advice of the community foundation for worthwhile endeavors. These may range from the University of Miami to the Historical Museum, or any other organization.

Q: Your law firm has such a fund?

A: We have a significant philanthropic fund at the foundation to which all of our partners contribute every year. We pool those funds and, during the following year or years, make commitments with those funds collectively.

Q: Are there any limits on where Dade Community Foundation funds would be channeled?

A: No. We have a general purpose. It's not limited to a social purpose in the sense of something like Camillus House.

The foundation is holding funds right now under the Wolfson Initiative. It held funds at one point that were used to make significant grants from a private developer in Dade

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

County to community development corporations. So long as the purpose is generally for the benefit of the community in its broadest sense, it complies with our charter. And because we are a public foundation, there are certain tax benefits.

Q: Is the transfer to the community foundation a result of the financial institution which was named trustee itself disappearing?

A: No. The institution we're talking about initially is not disappearing, nor is it unwilling to serve. It's just a realization that after many years perhaps in a particular trust the amount of it makes it very expensive to administer, cutting into the funds that are available for distribution to meet the charitable purposes of the person who selected that financial institution to begin with.

It's really a way to more efficiently and effectively perpetuate the wishes of the individual who created the trust or the fund.

Q: Are there other innovations or a shift in emphasis in the community foundation's activities under your chairmanship?

A: I don't know that I'd say I have a different emphasis. I think the emphasis is to be as multi-cultural and multi-ethnic as possible, because of the nature of our community.

There are certain areas that we're getting more heavily involved in, in which I'm particularly active—non-profit housing being one. That's consuming a great of our time and our effort through a collaborative effort we're engaged in with other organizations in Dade County, the county itself and the Ford Foundation in a consortium for community economic development. It's a much more active role in the non-profit housing and economic development field than the foundation had historically.

That's been prompted in part by a collaborative effort with the Ford Foundation, which has encouraged us and other community foundations around the country to take a more active role and has provided us funds to do so. That's an area in which we find ourselves becoming more and more active and we feel is extremely important in Dade County, as it is in other communities. I serve as the foundation's voting representative on that consortium.

Q: Is that a growing area because of curtailment of government funding for housing?

A: Dade County is a member of the consortium, a very valued member. Obviously there's a movement to curtail funding for these efforts. Part of it is an attempt to create a consortium that will be able to draw on other resources within the community.

There are already very strong, active players in this field—Local Initiatives Support Corp., in this field—Greater Miami Neighborhoods, Homes for South Florida and other organizations. We're trying through that consortium and in other ways to keep the effort going in Dade County, which by the way has a national reputation for effectiveness in the field of non-profit housing that sometimes we don't recognize.

Q: Why do you have a particular interest in housing?

A: I'm a real estate lawyer, but I'm not sure that it's attributable to that, as I don't do it professionally but as a community effort. I believe that you have to build neighborhoods in order to have a viable metropolitan area. I believe the process of building neighborhoods is a continuous one. Both housing and business development are equally important.

But I think that there's a particular benefit when you can afford your citizens, through private efforts or collaborative ef-

forts between private organizations and the government, the opportunity to become homeowners or renters of decent housing. That has an impact on people who live in those neighborhoods that's impossible to measure. So I think it's a very important part of the improvement of the social fabric in this community, as it is in other communities.

Q: How do you feel about having become the first Hispanic to be elected chairman of the foundation?

A: We have some very strong Hispanic—and I use the term because it's a commonly used term, not because it's one that I'm particularly fond of—members on the board, so perhaps it just fell to me first.

I'm proud of it from the standpoint that I have a great deal of pride in the foundation and certainly in its board. To be honored by being asked by the other members to be chairman is a great honor. Considering who the other Hispanic members are, to be asked in lieu of one of them is an even greater honor.

I think it's significant because Dade County is seen in the foundation movement around the country, in which I'm involved to a certain extent, as very much a leader in the process of inclusiveness—inclusiveness not just in the receipt of grants but in the making of grants.

There's a movement across the country to bring members of different ethnic and cultural groups into decision-making in foundations. The Dade Community Foundation has been among the leaders in this. My election as chairman is just a reflection of that.

I am proud to have Mr. Juan Loumiet living in Miami. I am confident that as chairman of the Dade Community Foundation, Mr. Loumiet will be a strong influence in the fulfillment of the foundation's purpose.

HONORING THE BETH JACOB-BETH MIRIAM SCHOOL

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the recent changes in the Soviet Union have provided new opportunities to thousands of people on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. Foremost among them are the Soviet Jewish refugees who have waited many years to enjoy the religious and political freedom for which they have yearned.

Today, I pay tribute to an organization in my district, the Beth Jacob-Beth Miriam School, which has been granted a new cause as a result of glasnost and has used the opportunity to instill new life into its educational mission. For 49 years, the Beth Jacob-Beth Miriam School has nurtured the spiritual and educational qualities of young Jewish men and women. Among its graduates are many prominent educators and community leaders who have perpetuated the values of the Torah ideals. Today, under the guidance of Rabbi Israel Greenberg, the school continues to grow and prosper in the community.

The influx of Soviet Jewish immigrants into the Bronx has challenged the school to maintain its high standards in a new and exciting way. Beth Jacob-Beth Miriam now features

courses in English as a second language and vocational training. The Russian students division, under the leadership of Russian-born program director Rabbi Aharon Sirota, has instituted many successful outreach projects. The result has been a successful integration of newly arriving immigrants and a heightened awareness of the local community.

With the help of its many friends in the community, I know the Beth Jacob-Beth Miriam School will continue on its unique task of educating yet another generation of sons and daughters of Israel.

A TRIBUTE TO DEAN SCHABER

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual in my congressional district, Mr. Dean Schaber.

A man of tremendous intellect and influence, Dean Schaber is perhaps best known for his contributions to the McGeorge School of Law. In 1957, he became at age 29 the youngest law school dean in the country. In that capacity he has played a major role in the tremendous growth of McGeorge. He oversaw the transplanting of the campus from a two-room school in downtown Sacramento to its present 20-acre site in Oak Park as well as its merger with the University of the Pacific. He developed programs which taught law students the importance of community service, emphasizing the applicability of a legal education to solving societal problems. Under Dean Schaber's leadership, the McGeorge School of Law has risen from an unaccredited night school to an outstanding university whose students' bar examination rates are ranked near the top in California.

On July 1, Dean Schaber will step down as dean of this fine school to which he has devoted so much of his life. According to the American Bar Association, Dean Schaber is the longest serving dean of an accredited American law school. He holds the title of distinguished professor of law and intends to continue his work with both McGeorge and its Stockton-based parent school the University of the Pacific.

Mr. Speaker, Dean Schaber has served as an exemplary citizen and I commend him for his many contributions to our local area and to the State of California. I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting this outstanding individual and extending to him our best wishes in all his endeavors.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN KOREA TODAY

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, today I want to call attention to a subject that seems to have slipped from our view, the subject of human rights in the Republic of Korea.

There was a great deal of hope among Members of this body when Chun Doo Hwan ended his Presidency in 1987. Roh Tae Woo was elected in the first direct election in 16 years. Our hopes were buoyed during President Roh's inaugural address when he proclaimed "The day when freedoms and human rights could be slighted in the name of economic growth and national security has ended. The day when repressive force and torture in secret chambers were tolerated is over."

There was progress through 1988, in part due to the publicity surrounding the preparation for the September 1988 Seoul Olympics. After that, things went downhill. According to Asia Watch, since 1989, thousands of people have been arrested and prosecuted for expressing views contrary to those of the government on reunification between North and South Korea or for unauthorized travel to North Korea.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD the text of a speech by Cho Seung Hyung before the Congressional Human Rights Foundation. Mr. Cho is a member of the Korean National Assembly and a member of that body's Ethics Committee, charged with investigating human rights abuses on the part of the government. Additionally, Mr. Cho chaired a special parliamentary subcommittee investigating human rights abuses committed during the regime of President Chun Doo Hwan. He is a dedicated fighter for the cause of human rights, and I commend his words to you.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND POLITICAL REALITY IN KOREA TODAY

(Speech by Cho Seung Hyung)

Honorable Representative Lantos, Honorable Representative Porter, distinguished guests, my friends, ladies and gentlemen, thank you for offering me this forum. I would first like to convey a message from my people that we deeply appreciate your continued support for democracy and human rights in Korea.

I am sad to open my remarks today with the troubling message that the human rights situation in South Korea has not improved from the days of Park Chung Hee and Chun Doo Hwan. In fact, it is steadily deteriorating.

DETERIORATING HUMAN RIGHTS CONDITION

As you may have already heard from news media, one of college students protesting the arrest of a student leader was beaten to death in the street by specially trained combat police on April 26, the day before I left Korea. Don't confuse the recent police brutality in Los Angeles with this tragic death, because the death epitomizes the repressive and dark Korean political situation.

Under the rule of President Roh Tae Woo, political oppression and physical torture persists. There are 1,400 political prisoners behind bars in South Korea today—three times the peak number during Chun Doo Hwan's repressive regime.

Neither dissidents nor government critics can speak freely about the reunification of South and North Korea, or study related issues without risking punishment under the oppressive National Security Law. Dissidents who visited North Korea without government permission have been arrested upon returning home and given heavy prison terms. And worse. Recently three dissident leaders traveled to Berlin, where they met with North Koreans and expatriate Koreans

from Europe and the U.S. to talk about reunification. Upon their return to Seoul, they were arrested and put on trial although they had prior permission to travel. Labor rights are severely limited. Independent labor unions are repressed. The government prohibits more than one union to exist in one work place. Labor unions cannot receive professional or legal assistance, or cooperation from umbrellas labor organizations or sister unions. They cannot endorse political parties or nominate their own candidates for national or local elections.

Farmers' organizations are treated likewise. Movements of urban poor and street vendors are, for all practical purposes, banned.

Most political prisoners currently jailed are charged with praising or defending North Korea, or with committing violent acts during anti-government demonstrations. Those accused of praising North Korea are, in fact, imprisoned for their ideas, for engaging in media or art activities critical of the government, or for supporting the labor movement.

Freedom of assembly and demonstration is guaranteed by Korean law, requiring organizers to notify authorities in advance. But the government always bans gatherings that it does not want under the excuse that they may turn violent. When such demonstrations take place anyway, police often break them up with force and arrest demonstrators for violent acts.

Although President Roh declared that North is not our enemy any longer, under the undemocratic National Security law, any government critics or dissidents may be selectively arrested and accused of anti-state activities, namely aiding and abetting North Korea. Visiting North Korea is a punishable act, and therefore there cannot be any exchange or cooperation.

An opposition National Assemblyman visited North Korea without government permission and met with North Korean leader Kim Il Sung. When he revealed his visit, he was promptly arrested, tortured, and imprisoned by the Roh government. The government didn't stop there. It tried to use the occasion to dismantle the main opposition party. And it indicted the party's president, Mr. Kim Dae Jung, on charges that he knew of the visit but failed to inform authorities. Mr. Kim's indictment is still pending, although no trial has been scheduled after two years. Yet another victim of the infamous National Security Law is Mr. Kim Keun Tae, the winner of the 1987 Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award, who is in prison now.

The main opposition New Democratic Union, which merged with the Party for Peace and Democracy, PPD, in April, has been working hard to repeal the National Security Law. The court has found this law partially unconstitutional. But the government and ruling party are dead set against rewriting or repealing it. Furthermore, the Agency for National Security Planning, known in the past as the KCIA, keeps abusing the law to keep the people under surveillance and rule the nation with terror.

However, unlike the days of Park Chung Hee's and Chun Doo Hwan's regimes, the worsening human rights condition is drawing little or no domestic and international attention. We are concerned.

Students and workers share at least some of the blame. When President Roh was inaugurated in early 1988 and granted a little political freedom, some students and workers abused it. Their behavior invited suspicion of radicalism and procommunism. As they continued to throw firebombs, the people turned away from them.

Today's lack of international attention on the Korean human rights situation, I believe, is the result of a misunderstanding: that Mr. Roh's regime is fully democratized. Some even have praised Mr. Roh for his democratic achievements. Some maintain there is no human rights problem in Korea today. This is false. This is wrong. The U.S. State Department, Asia Watch, and Amnesty International support that human rights abuses are growing worse.

The international and domestic indifference to the serious human rights situation in Korea is hardening the position of students, workers, and farmers, deepening their grievance. They feel abandoned. More students and workers may fall the victim to the government brutality like last Friday. The whole situation is growing ever more ominous.

There are other serious problems.

The government has generally sided with big business against labor. Worker's active resistance against the government and management invites violent reaction. Thus, workers vent their frustration and dissatisfaction by work slowdown, noncooperation and passive resistance. Productivity falls. Economic difficulty grows.

Successive military regimes have sacrificed the agricultural sector to promote industrialization. The Uruguay round and American pressure on farm markets have added more worries and woes to Korean farmers. They feel they are out on a limb.

Students and intelligentsia have lost all faith in the government's reunification policy. They believe that the regime is neither sincere nor credible about its desire for normalization with North Korea.

We are concerned that the mounting discontent among workers, farmers, students and intellectuals is destabilizing our society. Continued noncooperation by workers and despair by farmers will shake the foundation of our country and threaten our national security.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Now I would like to speak less as a lawyer and draw your attention to the political situation in Korea today.

The outcome of the April 1988 general elections was totally unexpected and truly revolutionary. The people gave the opposition the control of the National Assembly for the first time in our parliamentary history. That outcome was misinterpreted by the international community as proof that Korea had become truly democratic.

The opposition control of the National Assembly lasted for only two years. A number of democratic reforms were enacted during that time, and Koreans became hopeful of a true democracy.

But Mr. Roh could not tolerate opposition control of the National Assembly any longer. So he secretly conspired to merge his ruling party with two opposition parties headed by misters Kim Young Sam and Kim Jong Pil, and then announced it as a surprise move. This merger gave the new ruling party a two-thirds majority, which is necessary to change the constitution. The people felt betrayed, particularly by Mr. Kim Young Sam. Mr. Kim Young Sam had for years cried foul against Mr. Roh and his predecessors. One day he was denouncing them, the next day joining forces with them.

If the merger hurt the image of the ruling party, it also damaged the opposition's credibility. It made people cynical toward politicians. Many Koreans felt that if a trusted opposition leader like Mr. Kim Young Sam could turn coat like that, then no politician

could be trusted. Some media started ridiculing the ruling party as well as the opposition party. This negative campaign against the political establishment has been very effective in inviting public distrust of all politicians and indifference to political development.

Despite the political setback caused by the three-party merger, 1990 was a year of most significant political advancement.

Mr. Roh and his ruling party had plotted last year to amend the constitution in a way that would allow them to replace the direct and popular presidential election system with a parliamentary cabinet form of government. Under this new constitution, Mr. Roh could and would handpick his successor who will succeed him as the head of state.

But the opposition PPD mustered the public support and staged an all out opposition against the planned constitution change. Mr. Roh and his clique were forced to retreat. They may come back. Nevertheless, it is the first time since 1961 that the ruling elite could not attempt to change the political system by resorting to such brute force as military coup or martial law. The retreat is doubly significant, because it was not the struggle in the street but the political struggle of the opposition and public pressure that made the ruling faction withdraw from its plot.

The opposition made another important achievement. It is the establishment of autonomous local governments. Public and political pressure finally made Mr. Roh implement the long-awaited local autonomy this spring, albeit reluctantly.

These two accomplishments—the shelving of the plot to change the constitution, and the implementation of local autonomy—did not come easily. Opposition lawmakers resigned from the National Assembly last July. Opposition leader Kim Dae Jung undertook a hunger strike in October. And three million Korean citizens joined a petition organized by the opposition PPD. Mr. Roh and his ruling group finally capitulated.

The people no longer want struggle in the street nor heavy-handed arbitrary rule by the ruling elite. A new opposition New Democratic Union Party is born of the former Party for Peace and Democracy and the New Democratic Union, and is gathering opposition forces together as it broadens its support base and constituency.

Parliamentary elections will take place in about a year. The presidential election is slated for late next year. With autonomous local governments in place, massive election fraud by the ruling party, as in the past, will be difficult or impossible. Peaceful change of political power is possible and even likely.

There is an obvious contradiction in Korea today. On one hand, there is an undeniable progress in political development and maturation of the Korean public. On the other hand, human rights abuses continue unabated, and in fact are increasing. Thus Korea is at another critical crossroads. Would it backslide to the repressive and dictatorial system of the past or move forward to a true democracy?

I have an ultimate faith in my people. My people will seize control of our own future away from the hands of our political tormentors. But we need the moral support of the international community, which will force the Roh regime to abide by its promise of democratic reforms. That brings me to the issue of Korean-American relations.

KOREA-U.S. RELATIONS

Early in Mr. Roh's rule, an anti-American mood gained steam. Even the government

seemed at times promoting the anti-American sentiment. It was sort of a fad. Riding this mood, many students and dissidents tried to draw the public to their side but failed. Mr. Kim Dae Jung, president of the NDU, played a critical role in arresting the spread of anti-Americanism. Amid heavy criticism, he opposed violence, procommunism, and anti-Americanism. The people ultimately agreed that anti-Americanism was detrimental to the national interest.

Korean people, however, are still critical of the U.S., mainly for two reasons. One is the general belief that the U.S. government has supported successive military regimes, and that the U.S. could have stopped the 1980 Kwangju massacre by the military led by Chun Doo Hwan. The other reason is the trade conflict. The South Korean people resent the sudden and heavy U.S. pressure to liberalize our markets, particularly farm products. There is a strong feeling that South Korea's farmers are shouldering an unfair burden of trade pressure.

Radical anti-Americanism has now diminished in South Korea. But it has a potential to return with greater force. We must stop it from returning, rejuvenate the sagging friendship between our two nations, and develop a mature relationship.

The prerequisite is for the Roh regime to keep the promise of democratization: releasing political prisoners; guaranteeing basic democratic freedom of the press, expression, assembly, and association; and restoring respect of human rights. The government must maintain neutrality in labor disputes, and when arbitrating, it must be fair. The government must stop its monopolistic contact with North Korea and allow its citizens to freely exchange with the North. Then the potential for serious anti-Americanism will disappear.

At the same time, we ask the U.S. to show more active concern about the human rights situation in Korea. Although the 1990 human rights report of the U.S. State Department has reflected human rights problems to a fair degree, many Koreans still believe the U.S. overlooks the repressive rule of President Roh, supports, and even praises Mr. Roh. Intellectuals in Korea are very critical of the U.S. attitude. Radicals view the U.S. as their enemy. I want to see this change.

Thus this forum today is very important. It is a sign that the U.S. Congress is listening to and taking active interest in Korean human rights problems—a step in the right direction. I am hoping to see as many human rights leaders and policy makers as possible during this visit. But I believe your role is most critical in shaping the U.S. human rights policy toward Korea.

GODOY SPEAKS OUT FOR A NEW NICARAGUA

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, last week the Vice President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Dr. Virgilio Godoy, was on Capitol Hill on a very important assignment. The Vice President's visit to Washington was sponsored by the American Security Council, and along with Congressmen CHARLES WILSON and CASS BALLENGER, I served as one of his cohorts.

Also, Congressmen DANA ROHRBACHER and BILL RICHARDSON stood with the Vice President by introducing a resolution expressing concern about Nicaragua's continued poor human rights record and lack of full democracy.

Dr. Godoy's visit was particularly timely because he discussed several serious problems regarding the future of his country. He came to office with President Violeta Chamorro in an election that shocked the ruling Sandinistas and most of the world. Last week he discussed the economic situation in his country, the continuing role of the Sandinistas in the Nicaraguan government, and the need for continued aid to help resettle the former Resistance fighters who laid down their arms to give democracy a chance.

Today the Nicaraguan legal system, the Supreme Court and all but two of the judges, the National Police, the army and the secret police, as well as extralegal armed mobs, are still under the control of the Sandinistas. Because of this it is very difficult to have a real legal process. Even if a court decision were to go against the Sandinistas, it is very apparent that the police have no intention of enforcing any legal mandate against their comrades.

In a recent statement, Antonio Lacayo, Mrs. Chamorro's son-in-law and her Minister of the Presidency, claimed that dozens of agricultural growers have returned to invest in Nicaragua. I hope this is true, but it is also recognized that thousands of illegally confiscated farms and cattle ranches have not been returned to their rightful owners. In fact, 41 percent of the agriculture labor force is still unable to recover its property.

These farms were confiscated by Sandinista officials, who under the new government are untouched by the legal system, the police, or the army. The business community is experiencing almost identical difficulties in reactivating the economy. Simply put, who will open a bank or business in a country where only the Sandinistas have the right to private property?

In July 1990, the Sandinistas under the protection of the police, and with the help of government employees using official vehicles, paralyzed the nation with violent rallies. Buses were vandalized, an opposition radio station burned, and the streets were barricaded in order to inhibit the passage of vehicles.

The February 16 assassination of former Resistance leader Enrique Bermudez is still unsolved, and no one has been arrested in the murder of a young student from the American High School in Managua by General Humberto Ortega's own body guards. Although it is clear to the Nicaraguan people who committed these crimes, the government claims that both of these cases are still unsolved and mysterious. The Nicaraguan Government refuses to pursue leads which indicate Sandinista complicity, including a phony autopsy report on Bermudez issued by the Lenin Fonseca Hospital.

Additionally, U.S. aid earmarked to resettle some 20,000 former resistance fighters and their families, administered through a body of the Organization of American States [OAS], runs out in July. These brave fighters who turned in their weapons in exchange for promises to be reintegrated into society have been

betrayed by the government they helped elect. Many in desperation are heading back to the hills to fight.

Concerned about this, Vice President Godoy held a meeting with OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares, who said he would welcome additional U.S. funds to administer resettlement assistance to the former contras for another year. Dr. Godoy relayed this to a number of Representatives and to a bipartisan group of Senators led by BOB DOLE. He recommended that resettlement aid be appropriated for 1992 at their 1990 levels.

I believe that the current cogovernment between the democratically elected President and the Sandinistas, which is ridden with nepotism and is tolerant of systematic and flagrant financial, political and human rights abuses by General Ortega and his political loyalists, will only destroy any hope for meaningful peace in Nicaragua because its policies benefit the few at the expense of the many.

Future economic aid to Nicaragua must be conditioned on provisions that the Chamorro government implement additional democratic and free market reforms. As one of my colleagues, Mr. ROHRBACHER observed, how can there be justice in a country where ruling elites have in stolen houses? Unconditional aid will only benefit the well-established businesses in Nicaragua which are owned almost exclusively by the Sandinistas and their friends. In excess of 2,000 Nicaraguan companies are owned or operated by the Sandinista party, and the legitimate business community desperately needs a fair chance to succeed.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan people suffer from disease, malnutrition, and shattered hopes. American aid must be conditioned so that the workers, farmers, and small businessmen—and not General Ortega and his friends—receive relief so that Nicaragua can be reconstructed as an egalitarian society.

STATE SENATOR GWEN MARGOLIS
HONORED BY MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE FOUNDATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize Miami State Senator Gwen Margolis, who will be honored by the Miami-Dade Community College Foundation at a gala at the Omni International Hotel on June 7.

State Senator Gwen Margolis is presently serving as the first woman elected as president of the Florida Senate. Senator Margolis is a longtime resident of the North Dade area, representing the area since 1974 in both the Florida House of Representatives and the Florida State Senate. She is also one of the most accomplished alumnus of Miami-Dade Community College.

The Miami Herald recently rated Senator Margolis as the most effective lawmaker during the recently completed 1991 legislative session. The Herald reported that Senator Margolis "Provided the session's most touching moment. She sobbed on the senate floor

as she read a letter from her 8-year-old grandson pleading for more money for education."

Her career in the Florida Senate began in 1980, where she tackled fiscal issues as chair of the finance, tax and claims committee; the economic, consumer and community affairs committee; and most recently, the appropriations committee. Her outstanding work in the field of education has also brought recognition from her colleagues and numerous professional educational organizations.

The Miami-Dade College Foundation gala will be a major fundraiser to help Miami-Dade Community College keep its open-door policy for all incoming students. Miami-Dade Community College is nationally recognized as the best and one of the largest community colleges in the Nation. Since its beginning in 1959, Miami-Dade has awarded over 123,000 associate degrees. Its present enrollment exceeds 120,000 students in its 5 area campuses and numerous outreach centers.

I wish to thank State Senator Gwen Margolis, Miami-Dade Community College Foundation Board Chairman Louis Wolfson III, Miami-Dade Alumni Development Vice President Hank Adorno and the many other individuals who will help make this gala a successful fundraiser for a worthwhile cause.

HONORING EMIL EISDORFER

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Emil Eisdorfer, who is being honored this week by the Beth Jacob-Beth Miriam School in the Bronx.

As a longtime friend of Emil Eisdorfer, I can attest to the fact that his commitment and dedication to the community is unsurpassed. Since emigrating to the United States from the Soviet Union 17 years ago, Emil has worked tirelessly on behalf of his neighbors, especially the local Jewish community.

It took the Eisdorfer family 9 years from when they first applied for an exit visa from the Ukraine in 1964 to finally be granted permission to come to the United States. Since reaching our shores, Emil and his wife, Elena, and their two children have been active and involved members of the Bronx community. The recent changes in the Soviet Union have allowed Emil to use his talents to assist newly arriving Soviet Jews. For instance, as a member of the Metropolitan New York Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty, he has placed 40 Soviet refugees into jobs throughout Bronx County.

In addition, Emil serves in numerous other community positions, such as vice-chairman of Community Board No. 11, the chairman of the board of the Jewish Community Council of Pelham Parkway, and vice-president of the Pelham Parkway Citizens' Council. In all his endeavors, Emil has remained true to his religious heritage and mindful of his duty to assist his neighbors. That is why it is appropriate that he is being honored. I join the Beth Jacob-Beth Miriam School in acknowledging his outstanding accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO SACRAMENTO CHAPTER OF THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to bring to my colleague's attention the work of a distinguished public service organization, the Sacramento Chapter of the Japanese-American Citizens League.

Over the years, the league has dedicated itself to improving the quality of life for all members of the Sacramento community. Through their commitment, the league has assisted many young students in furthering their education by offering scholarships to distinguished college-bound students.

The Japanese-American Citizens League is most deserving of our thanks and our praise for their efforts and compassion. There are few causes more worthwhile than encouraging our young people in their efforts to enhance their education and contribute in a meaningful way to society. Given the unprecedented challenges arising from the vast and significant changes which are taking place in our society, the importance of an advanced education is greater now than ever before.

I wish to commend the league on this act of public service, and extend my personal congratulations to each of these students for their academic excellence. Being honored with scholarships are: Scott Hoshida of C.K. McClatchey High School, Kenji Ogawa of C.K. McClatchey High School, Jun Okada of Mesa Verde High School, Erika Takada of Sacramento High School, Frances Hirai of J.F. Kennedy High School, Cynthia Tanaka of J.F. Kennedy High School, Jeffrey Yoshimura of J.F. Kennedy High School, Brian Honbo of Davis High School, Jill Yoshikawa of C.K. McClatchey High School, Jenny Asahara of J.F. Kennedy High School, Douglas Tanaka of El Camino High School, Alison Onga of C.K. McClatchey High School, Traci Fujita of J.F. Kennedy High School, Kimberly Ishihara of Rio Americano High School, Alison Mitsuhashi of Del Campo High School, Mark Shimomura of Woodland High School, Vanessa Kojima of J.F. Kennedy High School, Sonia Tokuyoshi of Rio Vista High School, Aric Koshiyama of Rio Americano High School and Farah Endow of J.F. Kennedy High School.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in wishing these students continued success in their academic endeavors.

AIRLIFT OF ETHIOPIAN JEWS

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, just over a week ago, nearly 15,000 Ethiopian Jews—nearly the entire Jewish population left in Ethiopia—were miraculously airlifted in just under 36 hours from the crossfire of civil war to safety in Israel. After 2,500 years in the di-

aspora, "Operation Solomon" succeeded in bringing these people home. As each one of these new immigrants walked down the ramp to begin a new life free from persecution and deprivation, Israelis welcomed the newcomers with joyous celebration and marveled at the success of this modern-day miracle.

Since the disclosure of the first major effort to evacuate the Ethiopian Jews—Operations Moses and Joshua—in 1984, flights were suspended and thousands of Ethiopian families were tragically separated. Children were without mothers, sisters without brothers and wives without husbands. Now, thousands of Ethiopian Jews will be reunited with their families in Israel after many painful years apart. The humanitarian struggle for the right of Ethiopian Jews to emigrate freely to Israel has nearly come to an end.

The thousands of Ethiopian Jews who have endured numerous hardships over the years are not the only heroes in this story. The efforts and dedication of many parties—the Israeli Government, the American Government, the American Jewish community, among others—ensured the success of this tremendous humanitarian operation.

The Israeli Government has earned the respect and admiration of the entire international community for its success in transporting so many people over 1,500 miles, in 40 flights night and day, in so little time. The Israelis had been planning the complex logistics for the airlift for weeks. Israel's ability to accomplish this great task truly deserves to be commended.

The United States also played a critical role in this operation. As a Member of the Congressional Caucus for Ethiopian Jews, I joined my colleagues in making an emergency appeal to Secretary of State Baker urging support for a massive airlift when the threat to the security of the Ethiopian Jews became urgent as the rebel groups approached the capital.

Shortly after this plea, President Bush sent a letter to Acting President Lieut. Gen. Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan stating that the United States would help mediate a peace settlement between the Ethiopian rebels and the government in exchange for the immediate evacuation of all Jews. This letter triggered the release of the Ethiopian Jews after months of intense negotiations between American, Israeli and Ethiopian officials.

Finally, the continuous efforts by the American Jewish community to assist in the release of the Ethiopian Jews cannot be forgotten. The hard work of the American Association for Ethiopian Jews over the years paved the way for this historic rescue of the remaining Jewish community in that country.

I have great confidence that the American Jewish community will demonstrate the same unity and devotion to the absorption of these new immigrants as they have so successfully done with the hundreds of thousands of new Soviet immigrants who have arrived in Israel and the United States.

These new Ethiopian immigrants have been greeted with open arms and open hearts by every Israeli citizen. The defining purpose of the Jewish State as home for imperilled Jews throughout the world has been poignantly reaffirmed. We can all be thankful for that.

ONE HUNDRED BLACK MEN OF LOS ANGELES, INC. CELEBRATE 10TH YEAR OF SERVICE

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the 100 Black Men of Los Angeles, Inc. as they celebrate 10 years of service in Los Angeles and the larger southern California community.

On June 8, the 100 Black Men organization will be holding its annual young black scholars dinner entitled "Pillars of the Future."

In 1985, the 100 Black Men of Los Angeles, through its educational wing, established the Young Black Scholars Program [YBS]. This program focuses on minority high school students in Los Angeles County who are high academic achievers. A broad-based and privately funded community effort, YBS provides mentorship and tutorial activities and college scholarships to its participants. To date, over 2,000 students have participated in this worthwhile program.

At the annual dinner, 100 Black Men will honor outstanding members of our community. Receiving this year's Founder's Awards are: Mrs. Lucille Boswell of the Coca-Cola Co.; Dr. Herb Carter, executive vice chancellor of the California State University system; Ms. Jasmine Guy, entertainer and star of "A Different World"; Mr. Earvin "Magic" Johnson, entrepreneur and professional athlete with the Los Angeles Lakers; Retired Brig. Gen. Celes King III of King Bail Bonds; the Milken Family Foundation and Mr. Norboru Watanabe, owner of the Riviera Country Club.

The recipient of the prestigious President's Award is Mr. Robert Wycoff, president and chief operating officer of ARCO.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the 100 Black Men of Los Angeles, Inc. for years of dedicated service, and I join them in saluting this year's eight awardees for their unselfish involvement in and contributions to the southern California community.

MIAMI DADE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ANNUAL AWARDS BANQUET

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize the Miami Dade Chamber of Commerce which recently held their annual awards banquet at Studio-One 83 in Miami.

The awards banquet gives recognition to those who have contributed to the development of the communities served by the Miami Dade Chamber of Commerce. The chamber's main service area has been Miami's Liberty City, but it has recently opened branch offices in West Perrine/Richmond Heights in South Dade, and Opa-Locka/Carol City in North Dade.

The chamber lists as its main objectives being a focal point of contact for black businesses, promoting minority networking and encouraging the development of business and economic enterprises. Among the activities the chamber participated in during the past year included an awards luncheon for Miami Edison High School students, two international receptions for Caribbean and Latin American delegates, a monthly radio talk show on WMBM, a television show for 3 months on WLRN and technical assistance to countless businesses and individuals.

This year over 1,000 persons turned out to participate in the annual awards banquet whose theme was "moving forward". The evening included cocktails, dinner, and entertainment from Roy Ayers and the Ensemble. A veteran of over 30 years in the music industry, Ayers performed selections from his new album "Wake Up"—of which the title track is a plea to young people to avoid the destruction of drugs.

Among those winning awards this year were: Jacque Thermilus of Urban Constructors, Inc. as Small Business of the Year; Randall Holts of Barnett Bank as Corporate Business of the Year; Ulysess Banks of Banks Amoco Mini-Mart No. 4 as Franchise of the Year; and Brenda Rivers of the Airport Ice Cream Shoppe as Board Member of the Year. Lobby Similien was awarded a \$1,000 scholarship by the chamber.

I extend my sincere hope for the chamber's continued success, and special thanks to its president, Dorothy Baker. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank all those individuals who contributed so much to the success of the chamber's annual awards banquet including Leifert Hopley, Dwight Stephenson, Jarvis Williams, Dr. Marnie Pinkston, and Caesar Phillips.

ROMANIA'S SECURITATE: OVERCOMING THE LEGACY OF THE PAST

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, over the past year we have followed events in East-central Europe with particular interest and awe. The transition from communism and centralized planning to democracy and a market economy has proven a formidable task, more so than we ever imagined.

All of the East-central European countries have made progress in these areas, and the United States is strongly supportive of such efforts. We recognize how great the challenge is. We honor the perseverance and the courage of the citizens who have endured hardship for so long.

Like my colleagues, I would like to see progress toward democracy continue. And as Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I have a particular interest in human rights.

Romania, as we all know, is one of the countries that suffered the most under Communist rule. Former President Nicolae

Ceausescu was among the most ruthless and rash of dictators, a tyrant who sacrificed the dreams of generations for the sake of his own greedy aims. Ceausescu enforced his repressive policies with the help of his dreaded secret police, the Securitate, whose surveillance, intimidation, and persecution of even the most timid voices of opposition effectively annihilated civil society in Romania.

I believe that clarifying the present status of the Securitate will be necessary before the Romanian people can feel confidence in their new governmental institutions. I raised this point with Romanian Prime Minister Petre Roman when he visited Washington in March, and I felt he was vague in his response.

My concerns have been reinforced by the recent unearthing of what may be as much as 7 tons of Securitate files—including lists of dissidents, transcripts of Radio Free Europe broadcasts, and information on opposition figures—that had apparently been buried shortly after the miners' rampage through Bucharest last June. The excavated documents suggest that surveillance of the opposition in Romania continued even after the Securitate was officially disbanded—and indeed, many opposition figures contend to this day that their phones are tapped, their mail is opened, or they are victims of anonymous harassment and intimidation.

Over a year ago, the Romanian Minister of Defense asserted that "no citizen, political party, institution, or enterprise is the target of any kind of surveillance . . . The minister is anxious to assure public opinion that bugging will not be used either now or in the future." Clearly, this statement was premature.

Romania's new Intelligence Service, largely staffed by members of the former Securitate, has acknowledged that some of its officers were responsible for the burial. State prosecutors have begun an investigation, and the chief of the Romanian Intelligence Service has claimed that all those responsible will be immediately relieved of their posts. I would urge the Government of Romania to undergo this investigation with all due speed and sincerity, and to eliminate once and for all the shadow of suspicion still haunting Romanian society.

MEDICAL CARE IS OVERREGULATED

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, health care continues to be a major concern of mine and of many others in this country.

I happen to believe that the greatest cause of the huge increases in health care costs is due to too much Government intervention, not too little.

I wish we would move toward a free market solution to the health care crisis because I believe this is the only way we can ever bring health care costs down, or even hold the line. However, I am convinced we are going to get even more Government control over this field until the people see how bad it will be.

We need especially to listen to the physicians in private practice, the men and women actually on the firing line every day, in order to hopefully come up with a system that will work.

One of the medical doctors whom I respect most highly is Dr. Sarkis J. Chobanian. Before moving to my district, Dr. Chobanian was one of President Reagan's physicians.

Dr. Chobanian sent me a paper regarding Medicare physician reimbursement. I would like to share it with my colleagues by having it reprinted in the RECORD.

MEDICARE PHYSICIAN REIMBURSEMENT

(By Sarkis J. Chobanian)

In November, 1989, the Congress approved an entirely new program to handle the reimbursement of physicians who treat Medicare patients. When we passed this reform as part of the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, we thought we had solved a problem. We thought we were going to establish a new, fairer system that would also save the federal government money.

Already, I am beginning to think we may have contributed to the problem instead of to the solution. We gave the Department of Health and Human Services and the Health Care Financing Administration a little over two years to implement this program. We are still seven months away from the implementation date, but already troubles are appearing.

The first thing we asked HHS to do was to prepare and publish a first draft of a national fee schedule by September 1, 1990. Constituents have brought this document to my attention, and upon reviewing it, I believe that it raises more questions than it answers. For what was published bears little resemblance to a fee schedule. I would challenge any non-bureaucrat to read this document and be able to figure out how much a single office visit is going to cost the government, not alone some complex coronary procedure. It provides some information on about 1/3 of the medical services; nothing substantive on about 5,600 services.

The basic game plan was to reimburse physicians better for office visits and other "cognitive" patient encounters, with funds derived from cuts to more expensive surgical procedures. However, in its penchant for budget-cutting, within the past fifteen months, Congress has already enacted advance cuts for the procedural services, so that many informed sources, including the American Medical Association, fear that there will be no "new" cuts as of January 1, 1992, and therefore, no funds to keep our promise of higher reimbursements for office visits and direct patient encounters by primary care providers. So much for our objectives of fairness and cost savings.

One subspecialty group, the American College of Gastroenterology, has made some compelling arguments in comments it submitted to HCFA on the Model Fee Schedule proposal. These physicians note that HHS has already triggered major cuts of up to 25% to some of the new, fiberoptic technologies, such as endoscopy and colonoscopy. The effect of these technologies has been to shorten or avoid hospital stays, avoid major surgeries with their related costs in time off work and medical fees, and perhaps most importantly to save lives in dramatically increasing our capacity for early detection and treatment of our #2 cancer killer, colorectal cancer. The gastroenterologists' analysis was equally persuasive in opposing HHS' effort to impose a global fee approach—pre-

viously reserved only for surgeries—to these new technologies. In this entirely separate proposed rule issued in January, HCFA appears to have inferred a Congressional mandate to standardize global surgical fees, and then in the name of cost-cutting, tried to enlarge upon that already questionable mandate so as to apply a global fee to a number of non-surgical services which have not generally been reimbursed in this manner previously.

What this global fee means is that providers will be reimbursed only for the procedure they've done and they'll not be reimbursed for any visits up to 30 days later. Well, that's fine if doctors had been under this type of reimbursement scheme all along and had set their fees accordingly. But, it's a little bit late to be coming along now and changing the rules on these fellows while we're also cutting procedural reimbursements. This whole episode is like going to the grocery store, paying for a steak, and expecting the salad fixings, baking potato, dinner rolls, and coffee to be thrown in for free—as part of the "global fee" for the steak. Your grocer wouldn't stand for it and it's not right that we expect doctors or Medicare beneficiaries to accept it either.

It's a good example of how the confusion by HHS in implementing the new law has the potential to increase, not cut, long-term Medicare spending. For there are some medical services—colonoscopy, and more recently laparoscopic cholecystectomy, i.e. the non-surgical removal of the gallbladder—which ultimately promise to save us federal dollars. Each patient who has a precancerous polyp removed as an outpatient or a patient with a diseased gallbladder removed with a single day's hospital stay is one who will not eventually require payment for a long hospital stay for surgery and follow-up care, not to mention decreased suffering and improved prospects for the patient. If our real objective is to preserve quality patient care while cutting total government costs, we ought to be encouraging these new cost-saving technologies, not discouraging them.

As much as I hate to admit it, it doesn't look like the problem of Medicare reimbursement has been solved. I may be wrong, perhaps HHS will take some of these criticisms seriously. But I doubt it. I hope that the Congressional committees with oversight responsibility in these areas will take an early look at just how HHS is going about implementing the new Medicare forms, before we end up with more unfairness, and larger government price tags than we started with.

SOVIET VISIT ENLIGHTENING

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, I traveled to the Soviet Union in January 1991 legislative exchange program. The program was sponsored by the Columbia Institute of Political Research and the International Center for Developmental Policy, both Washington-based groups, and the Institute of Social Sciences in Moscow.

I have written three columns dealing with trade, political reform, and notes from my trip. MINNESOTA TRADE WITH THE SOVIET UNION

One of the reasons I was interested in traveling to the Soviet Union was the possibility of promoting trade and commercial contacts

between Minnesota businesses and the appropriate Soviet groups. Unfortunately, I was somewhat thwarted in that effort as my trip was cut short by the debate in the House of Representatives on the resolutions authorizing the use of force in the Persian Gulf.

For nearly a decade now the Soviet Union has been one of the top U.S. markets for wheat, corn, and soybeans, and much of Minnesota's production has been sold to the Soviets on a commercial basis.

I became closely involved with promoting agricultural trade with the Soviets in 1989 when I helped to arrange a sale of 50,000 metric tons of Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) surplus butter to the Soviet Union. Representatives Steve Gunderson (R-WI), Charles Stenholm (D-TX) and I had seen the stockpiles of surplus salted butter grow to 335 million pounds, up from 185 million pounds the previous year. The U.S. market for salted butter is limited, but since European butter stocks were low at that time, the Soviets had expressed an interest in the U.S. stocks.

We contacted Richard Crowder, USDA's Deputy Secretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, as well as Agriculture Secretary Yentler to urge the sale. We also met with Cooper Evans, a former congressman who was serving as Special Agriculture Adviser to President Bush, and with numerous Soviet trade and business representatives to discuss their needs. The Soviets are still facing shortages of both butter and vegetable oils, and this area is an excellent opportunity to expand the market for our agricultural products.

The Soviets, in spite of record or near-record harvests of numerous agricultural commodities, face daunting limitations in transportation, storage, processing, and marketing of their farm and food products. In turn, they indeed have short-term shortages of foodstuffs, much loss due to spoilage, and long lines at government markets. In contrast, there is often an abundance of foods at certain "unofficial" markets, but often at exorbitant prices. In spite of the shortages and inconveniences, my Soviet hosts assured me that nobody will starve in the Soviet Union.

There are tremendous opportunities for Minnesota's farmers, agri-businesses, and other agricultural support industries in the Soviet Union. The Soviets have an immediate need to develop food processing, storage, production, and transportation industries. The potential for business and exchange may take some time to be realized, however, because of political and financial constraints in the Soviet Union. The recent crackdown in the Baltics, and the lack of rouble convertibility may be the two biggest constraints to increasing our cooperation with the Soviets.

While in Minnesota recently I met with members of a Soviet trade delegation being hosted by the Communicating for Agriculture group. The Soviets visited many Minnesota businesses and were especially interested in the J.B. Foote tanning factory and Central Research Labs in Red Wing.

In spite of the uncertainty in the Soviet Union right now, I will continue my efforts to promote Minnesota trade with the Soviet Union. I am hopeful that Minnesota will sustain and strengthen its agricultural ties with that country as well.

POLITICAL REFORMS IN THE SOVIET UNION

During my recent trip to the Soviet Union, I had the chance to see first hand the effects of the historic political reforms initiated by

Mikhail Gorbachev. These reforms were first launched by Gorbachev at the 19th Communist Party Conference in June 1988. He announced that he wanted to make the Soviet Union a "rule-of-law" state where the "soviets" (Russian word for councils) would be the supreme decision-making bodies in the country. Gorbachev probably also hoped that the new political system would break the stranglehold that the Party and the bureaucracy had on his economic reforms. The Soviets were originally ad hoc groups formed by workers, soldiers, and other opponents of Tsarist rule prior to 1917. From Lenin's time to Gorbachev's, power has been in the hands of the Communist Party and the ruling Politburo. The old Supreme Soviet (Parliament) traditionally met for two one-week sessions each year to unanimously approve all measures brought forward by the Party.

Gorbachev's reforms centered on his plan to hold national elections for a new Congress of People's Deputies (CPD). On March 26, 1989, the Soviet Union held its first competitive national elections since 1917. More than 5,000 candidates sought election to the 2,500-seat CPD. More than 80 percent of the Soviet electorate turned out to vote in the elections (turnout for the recent U.S. elections was under 35 percent). One-third of the deputies were elected by public organizations (interest groups) such as the Communist Party and scientific organizations. The other two-thirds were elected in separate elections held throughout the country. In the United States, interest groups have a lot of influence, but they are kept on the outside of our government. The provision in the Soviet Constitution which guaranteed these "special interest" seats was eliminated in October 1989.

The first session of the CPD was held in May 1989. Nearly 88 percent of the deputies were members of the Communist Party although many of these were considered reformers. The CPD has two regular sessions per year, each lasting two weeks. Its major responsibility is to elect from its membership the 542-member Supreme Soviet (Parliament) and to set basic guidelines for domestic and foreign policy. In addition, the CPD can overrule the decisions of the Supreme Soviet and can amend the Constitution.

The Supreme Soviet is divided into a Council of Nationalities (similar to U.S. Senate) and a Council of the Union (similar to the U.S. House of Representatives), and holds two four-month sessions annually. Like the U.S. Congress, legislation must pass by a majority vote in both chambers in order to become law. The President of the Soviet Union, who will be directly elected by the population starting in 1995, does have the power to veto legislation. However, a two-thirds majority may override a presidential veto. The Soviet Constitution also guarantees the Supreme Soviet the power to declare war, although the President does have certain emergency powers.

Clearly, Gorbachev's political reforms have had a major impact in the Soviet Union. The new Supreme Soviet has already passed a law which guarantees the freedom of the press and the rights of journalists. In addition, the CPD deleted Article 6, which guaranteed the Communist Party's monopoly of power, from the Soviet Constitution. This change has resulted in the birth of dozens of political parties and organizations from all sectors of society. Soviet Vice-President Gennady Yanayev stated at a conference which I attended that because the new political parties are in a period of "infancy", their

"vocal cords" are well-developed, but their "limbs" are not. It may take years for a stable political system to develop, but I believe that the Soviet Union is on an irreversible path of change. I say this in spite of recent setbacks, particularly the use of force in the Baltics.

Each of the Soviet Union's fifteen republics has established new legislative bodies at the republic and local levels. Almost all of the republics, including Lithuania and Armenia, have declared their sovereignty over laws passed by the central government. Each level of government is competing for authority that the Federal government won't release. As such, there will continue to be the problems of this nature until they are sorted out in negotiations between the republics and the central government.

While in Moscow, I sat in on a session of the 465-seat city Soviet (city council). Although the council, which is controlled by the reformers, was debating free enterprise, they lack the power to implement their decisions. The money for their budget and approval for their decisions come from a higher legislative body. The mayor, Gavril Popov, told my group that local governments, which currently lack authority, largely serve the function of absorbing criticism that would otherwise be directed at the Federal government.

The impact that these reforms have had on the people of the Soviet Union may seem minimal on the surface, and there is some concern that their previous gains could be taken away by hard-liners. But according to Nina Belyayeva, a Moscow lawyer, the Soviet people have "learned something about democracy and that is something they can't take away from us."

NOTES ON THE SOVIET UNION,

MOSCOW, January 5, 1991.

I was surprised to see a Christmas tree at the airport and another one in the lobby of the center where we're staying. Although this is the first year that Christmas can be openly celebrated, the trees are called New Year's trees.

The homes and countryside are stark and bare. Most buildings are institutional looking and are old and rundown. Soldiers are everywhere and most appear to have little to do. Citizens look listless. There are many pedestrians and the buses are crowded. Snow is not shoveled from the sidewalks.

We are staying at the Institute for Social Studies which used to be the training school for Third World Communists. With the advent of democratic reforms, they are looking for a new mission and Georgii Shahknozarov suggested the establishment of a Center for Constitutional Democracy which led to this exchange program.

Several individuals quite close to Gorbachev are main players and the new Soviet VP is giving the kick off speech for this conference. Congresswoman Nancy Johnson (R-CT) and I have also been invited to talk about the legislative process during the opening session.

JANUARY 6, 1991.

The Institute is only a few years old but the building looks like something out of the 1930s or perhaps 1950s. It is not well built or maintained and has old-fashioned elevators, ordinary woodwork, and cold stone floors.

We visited the Armory Museum (at the Kremlin) in the center of the city. The architecture was more interesting and varied in this region and major thoroughfares run like spokes to the hub of the city. Even in the

heart of the city, the buildings are drab and many look vacant although occupied.

The artifacts at the museum were more than 800 years old. Most were from the reigns of royal rulers and many artifacts were religious items (i.e. Alter Bible) and icons. Many of them showed marvelous craftsmanship with gold, silver with jewel inlays.

Our group met with U.S. Ambassador Jack Matlock at Sposha House, the American Embassy, and received an excellent update on the economic and political situation in the Soviet Union. Even though there is free press in the USSR, it is terribly difficult to get news and information.

During the reception following the conference I talked with three Soviets about the transition to a market economy. I told them of American reluctance to invest in the USSR—no buyers because there are no profits. They talked about the need for technology and suggested joint ventures, including American companies building assembly plants in the USSR as they do in Mexico.

I proposed to the conference organizers the idea of a Center for Market Economy to educate US business about Soviet opportunities and to enlighten Soviets about the need and the process of converting to free markets, free enterprise. Congresswoman Johnson and I also agreed to speak to a group of Deputies about the U.S. Congress.

A young Soviet asked me to describe myself and my personal views. In the course of conversation, I mentioned I was a Christian. He responded that he was, too. Knowing of the recent move to religious freedom, I immediately asked if he attended church. He told me no and then pointed to his heart and said, "It is in me." I told him he had it right.

JANUARY 7, 1991.

We attended a Moscow Soviet (city council) meeting where I met Sergie Stanhevich, vice-mayor and member of the city council, and a member of the Supreme Soviet. He is also an expert on governmental systems. When I told him I was from Minnesota he became excited and mentioned Walter Mondale whom he had met last year during Mondale's Moscow visit.

The Moscow Circus was fantastic. It was less glamorous and showy than the version which toured the U.S. but far more physical. The people attending were neatly dressed but not fashionably dressed. Some children bought ice cream or other snacks during intermission and others ate bag lunches from home. I gave quite a few children small candy bars and gum and wished them Merry Christmas. They were quite pleased and their parents also expressed genuine appreciation. The children were very well-behaved and a warmth within families was evident.

JANUARY 8, 1991.

We visited the Supreme Soviet of the USSR where members were debating—at this late date—the budget for 1991. Members had never before waited this long to finalize a budget but we told them they'd get used to it.

Later we attended a reception at the U.S. Embassy with several Embassy staffers and a few from our Soviet group. An interesting note: Our translator told me that the U.S. should not send food aid. She said it would not do any good because it will not reach the people because the system is bad. She said people here aren't hungry but they can't always get what they want or must pay too much. However, another Soviet told me that sending food aid would show outside support for reform and would help stabilize the situation in the USSR and allow the Gorbachev

government to remain in power and continue its reforms.

JANUARY 9, 1991.

On our last day in Moscow I participated in a visit with Deputy Bourlatsky at his newspaper office. He is clearly identified with the reformers and did not close the door on the possibility of a new political party. He is also quite positive about the conference and exchange program. He expressed patience with Gorbachev and feels that Gorbachev has to placate the right wing a little in order to keep things together.

Upon our return to the Institute, we were briefed by U.S. Embassy officials on developments in the Baltic States. Gorbachev sent in troops and the situation is tense.

Congresswoman Johnson and I persuaded our hosts to take us to the Bolshoi ballet. We arrived just in time to see the close of the first act of the ballet, Swan Lake. The performance was awesome. The stage simply draws you in and the theatre is exquisite. We left at the break but heard later from our colleagues that this Swan Lake had a happy ending.

Two Soviet Deputies (Valentin Kasorov and Victor Shevkevosky) took us to the apartment building which houses Deputies during the legislative session. The apartment was quite nice but very small: just three plain rooms. I can't believe the number of box like apartment buildings in Moscow—there are clusters of them as far as the eye can see.

Our dinner was a delight. The deputies' wives—Sveta and Luda—were very pleasant. Victor and Sveta have two boys—a 16 year old we did not meet and a younger boy (about 6) who was quite cute and well behaved. Valentin and Luda had two teenage girls—again very polite. They had gifts for my children and in return I gave them candy bars and gum.

Our two hosts got into a heated discussion regarding the Persian Gulf situation and it was very interesting to listen to their debate.

A translator helped us spend an enjoyable evening. We spoke of life and family issues with much laughter and good feeling. We all proposed toasts and mine was that our children never know that our two nations were once confrontational.

Spending time with these Soviet families was one of the highlights of my trip, and we left with promises to stay in touch.

1991 BLACK WOMEN OF ACHIEVEMENT

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to bring congressional attention upon an important event which will take place in Los Angeles on June 5, 1991. On that day, the Eighth Annual NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Black Women of Achievement Awards luncheon will be held at the Biltmore Hotel.

The Black Women of Achievement Awards luncheon is a program which honors those women whose commitment to equal rights and humanitarian concerns are matched only by their success in important professional occupations. The program also serves as a major

fundraiser for the Legal Defense Fund's Western Regional Office. While the LDF shares the NAACP commitment to equal rights for all, it is distinct from its founding organization and has a separate board of directors, program, staff, office and budget.

At this year's event, one of the achievement key honorees will be our own colleague, Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS. Sharing the award with MAXINE will be the dynamic recording artist Dionne Warwick. This year's AT&T Entrepreneur of the Year will be Maxine Ranson Von Phul and the 15 Black Women of Achievement for 1991 are: Charlotte Arrick, Phoebe Beasley, Margo Bouchet, Harriet Broadus Cavette, Beverly T. Davis, Ornetta Barber Dickerson, Ava A. Evegan, Lois Ford, Dr. Willye Butcher Powell, Phyllis M. Queen, Rosie M. Thompson, Pat Tobin, Patricia A. Wallace, Patricia Watts and Dr. Betty Smith Williams.

Mr. Speaker, these highly successful women represent a tremendous cross section of business, law, medicine, finance and higher education. Their selfless devotion to work and community sets a fine example for our young people. I know that the entire Congress shares my high expectations for the many important contributions these women will make to our country in the years to come. For all of these reasons I strongly urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring the 1991 Black Women of Achievement.

MIAMI AIRPORT TOWER CELEBRATES 50 YEARS OF AVIATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the Miami International Air Craft Control Tower which recently celebrated 50 years of aviation history.

Fifty years ago, on May 1, 1941, the city of Miami Aviation Department established the Miami area's first control tower at the Miami Municipal Airport. The tower began operations with only three air traffic controllers, an auto-battery powered "light gun," and an altimeter loaned from Pan American Airways.

The next year, the Civil Aeronautics Administration [CAA] took over operation of the tower which was moved to a new facility on the west side of the airport, known as master field. World War II brought additional changes with the U.S. Navy assuming control of both the municipal airport and master field for transport and pilot training.

Miami's civilian air traffic moved to the 36th Street Airport. This airport had recently been expanded with Federal assistance through the War Emergency Airport Act. Pan American Airways had a control tower at the facility which came under CAA regulation in August 1942. The U.S. Corps of Engineers built a wooden control tower on the west side of the airport in 1943 to control all these runways as one airport.

The Dade County Port Authority built a new steel control tower next to the wooden tower

in 1947. Airport expansion forced the relocation of this tower in 1952, which stayed in operation until 1957 when operations were moved to the top of the new terminal building. The new tower was commissioned with radar in 1959.

The airport control tower continued to advance as Miami's airport became the gateway to Latin America, and then Europe. In 1985, operations were relocated to a new state-of-the-art tower now located at the far west side of the airport.

I would like to take this opportunity to salute the Miami Airport Tower and the many individuals who have contributed to Miami's aviation history. Among those individuals, who were present at the ceremony celebrating this important anniversary, were Miami Tower Manager Jimmy Mills; Dade County Aviation Department Director Frederick A. Elder III, A.A.E.; Miami Airport Facilities Sector Manager George Priest; Miami Airway Facilities Sector Manager Bobby R. Morris; former Miami Air Traffic Control Manager Thomas R. Jones; former Miami Air Traffic Controller Kenneth I. Schwinger and Senior Air Traffic Control Specialist Ralph N. Palmer, Jr.

TRIBUTE TO CURTIS ERICKSON

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Rural Health Care Coalition, I spend a great deal of time explaining the need to preserve adequate and affordable health care in our Nation's rural communities. Without question, those rural communities cannot survive the next decade without doctors and hospitals and all the other facilities and professionals that today's high technology medicine requires.

Today I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding individual who has been a leader in advancing health care in the Midwest. He is Curtis Erickson of Phillipsburg, KS, outgoing president and chief executive officer of Great Plains Health Alliance. Curt dedicated his life to health care and especially to preserving rural health care for our Kansas communities. He served on many national and local boards including the Kansas Hospital Association, the American Hospital Association, the Small or Rural Hospital Governing Council, and the Federal Prospective Payment Assessment Commission.

Recently, he retired from the Great Plains Health Alliance where he served as executive director since 1959. For over 30 years he led this hospital alliance with great insight and a clear vision for the future. As one of his colleagues said, "I've been in this field for 40 years and worked in six different States and I have not known a person who knew more about rural health care or worked harder for it or did a better job than Curt Erickson."

Mr. Speaker, we are indeed fortunate to have health care professionals like Curt Erickson. I ask my colleagues to join in wishing him and his family the best in retirement. His talent and expertise will be called upon

frequently in the months and years ahead as we work to forge health care policy fair to all areas of the country.

VETO THE QUOTA BILL

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to read the following editorial which appeared in the Atlanta Journal on May 30. As we consider the civil rights bill on the floor this week, my colleagues should remember that quotas are not popular in our congressional districts.

DESPITE STRUGGLE TO SAVE IT, RIGHTS BILL DESERVES A VETO

The members of Congress trying desperately to save this year's version of a flawed civil rights bill are tossing out ideas by the bushel.

They must hold the supporters of the 1990 Civil Rights Act and increase their margins this year to be able to overturn an expected veto by President Bush.

But their efforts to avoid the measure being labeled a "quota bill" ring hollow. One headline said it all: Jobs Bill Would Allow Numbers Yet Ban Quotas.

Those few words sum up two years of complicated debate and weeks of frantic maneuvering by Democrats and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. They would add language to the bill expressly banning "quotas," but they would allow numbers to be used against employers. Finding a difference requires the skills of Sherlock Holmes and Columbo.

President Bush's continued objections remain valid. A quota is a number, a measurement of people or things. Under the language proposed for the bill, employers could use percentages and raw numbers for categories of employees by race and sex, but not if the numbers meant favorable treatment for the unqualified.

Few employers, we think, are anxious to grant preferences to the unqualified.

The bill produced by House Democratic leaders is a masterpiece of confusion. It would ban the odious practice of "race-norming"—judging test scores on separate standards for separate groups—but it would cast doubt on just about any tests used for job qualifications. They must be proven to "validly and fairly" predict abilities.

Consistent with past versions of the civil rights bill, the burden of proof of a test's validity would be on the employer. In testing and in hiring practice, the employer would be guilty until proven innocent.

By limiting the damage awards available to women, the House Democrats may have collapsed their own efforts. But even if supporters of equal treatment for women decide the bill is worthwhile, President Bush has every reason for yet another veto.

Let those voting for the misnamed civil rights bill explain how a quota is not a number.

A SALUTE TO THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to salute the Cleveland Museum of Art. This year marks the 75th anniversary of the founding of this institution. The anniversary celebration will commence the weekend of June 7, 1991, exactly 75 years after the doors of the museum were opened to the public. The Cleveland Museum of Art is highly revered among the museum community and has served the people of northeast Ohio since 1916 by providing a myriad of exhibitions, a broad range of innovative educational opportunities, and superlative research resources. I would like to share with my colleagues some valuable information regarding the museum.

The Cleveland Museum of Art is generally credited with owning one of the finest encyclopedic collections of art in the world. The museum also boasts a well-balanced permanent collection which includes 50,000 objects of Ancient, Asian, and Western medieval art, celebrated paintings from Europe and the United States, noted works of modern art and rare pieces from African, Islamic, pre-Columbian, Indian, Southeast Asian, and North American Indian cultures. Approximately two-thirds of this collection is on view at any given time among the museum's 72 galleries.

With such a noted collection, the Cleveland Museum of Art serves as a major international arts resources of loans to the most distinguished exhibitions throughout the world. Any major exhibition of Japanese and Chinese art must inevitably require loans from the Cleveland collection.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to its varied collections of art, the Cleveland Museum of Art has been a pioneer in providing musical attractions to the citizens of northeast Ohio. Over 40 orchestra, chamber, solo, or performing arts presentations are organized each year and presented free of charge. This free admission policy is a unique feature of the Cleveland Museum of Art. This institution is among the last private museums in America to provide such accessibility.

The Cleveland Museum of Art has also established a unique working relationship with the educational community of Greater Cleveland. The museum's teacher resource center communicates with over 4,000 teachers and provides assorted workshops, teaching aids, and advice on the presentation of art and art history to students. The annual number of students visiting the museum from Cleveland public schools is well over 50,000 and reflects the museum's commitment to educational excellence.

Mr. Speaker, the Cleveland Museum of Art is directed by Dr. Evan H. Turner. Through the efforts of Dr. Turner and his dedicated staff, the museum continues to enjoy great success. I hope my colleagues will join me in saluting the Cleveland Museum of Art on the celebration of its 75th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MORT R. LEWIS

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Mort R. Lewis—writer, health advocate, dedicated husband and friend. A resident of Marina del Rey, in the 28th District of California, Mr. Lewis passed away on May 21, 1991, at the age of 82.

With an unselfish commitment to helping others, Mr. Lewis was active in his community both as a member of the entertainment industry and as a strong advocate of cardiopulmonary resuscitation [CPR] education. In fact, he advocated and taught CPR to numerous members of the movie industry.

Mr. Lewis was a veteran writer for radio, television, and film—writing radio comedy for performers like George Burns, Jimmy Durante, and Jackie Gleason. In the area of television, Mr. Lewis contributed to series such as "Bewitched," "Truth or Consequences," and "This is Your Life." The Writers Guild of America, West describes Mr. Lewis as a producer, historian, and winner of awards for groundbreaking volunteer activity in the field of public health.

As a health advocate, Mr. Lewis was instrumental in establishing one of Los Angeles' first blood banks. He was the recipient of many honors from various organizations for his humanitarian efforts in the field of health including the American Heart Association's Award for Exceptional Services, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors' Humanitarian Award, and the Writer's Guild of America Valentine Davies Award.

He worked tirelessly to see that CPR be given the attention that it deserves. He initiated National CPR Awareness Week and Los Angeles CPR Awareness Week with the help of my colleague from southern California HENRY WAXMAN and Mayor Tom Bradley. Mr. Lewis also spearheaded a campaign to commemorate CPR on a U.S. postage stamp. It is unfortunate that he did not live to see the issuance of such a stamp.

A deep interest in the Civil War led to his involvement in organizations such as the advisory council of the United States Civil War Centennial Commission, the Civil War Round Table of Southern California and the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Association of California.

I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in expressing my sincerest condolences to his wife, the former Isabelle Bruckner, and his family, and a whole host of Mr. Lewis' friends.

CURE AIDS NOW: SOUTH FLORIDA CHARITY CONTINUES ITS SUPPORT OF AIDS VICTIMS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Cure AIDS Now, of south Florida is holding its first

Spanish Dinner Against AIDS on June 3. The event will be a fundraiser for the important work of the Cure AIDS Now [CAN] charity. The theme for the evening, "United With Love," embodies the spirit by which CAN serves the nutrition needs of AIDS victims across the Metro-Dade area.

Cure AIDS Now is a nonprofit, community-based agency which works to directly serve the immediate physical needs of area AIDS victims. Its efforts to reduce stress and provide treatment for the malnourished AIDS patient have proven to be a feasible alternative to costly hospitalization. In the middle of the crisis of AIDS, CAN provides professional counseling assistance with Social Security benefits, housing, and Food Stamps. The centerpiece of the CAN effort is the provision of Meals-On-Wheels. Since 1987, CAN has delivered over 500,000 meals to over 1,533 people living with AIDS.

Mr. Speaker, Cure AIDS Now offers AIDS victims more than just physical support. They give hope, compassion, and love which is often the will to go on. I commend the leadership of the Cure AIDS Now executive director, Robert Kunst and its board of directors: Marlene Arribas, Rosa Bautista-Santos, Jack Campbell, Raul Cossio, Thelma Edwards, Manuel Estrada, Doug Feldman, Barbara Gottlieb, Robert Ingram, Rosa Kasse, Aleida Leal, Dominick Magarelli, Lionel Resnick, and Harry Sutton. I also offer encouragement to the staff and volunteers of CAN to continue their good work in making the day-to-day operation of this service possible.

ELIZABETH ROSENBLATT OF PLEASANT VALLEY, NY, WINS VFW SCRIPTWRITING COMPETITION

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I can hardly tell you how proud I am of a student in our 24th District who I think is typical of this patriotic generation of young Americans, like those in our Armed Forces.

Elizabeth L. Rosenblatt is a 17-year-old senior at Arlington High School in LaGrangeville, NY, and the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Albert M. Rosenblatt of Pleasant Valley. And she is the winner of the 1991 Veterans of Foreign Wars "Voice of Democracy" Scholarship Program. She will be the recipient of the \$18,000 T.C. Selman Memorial Scholarship Award. Miss Rosenblatt is planning a career in either music education or law and diplomacy. No doubt she will excel in any field she chooses to enter.

The program is now in its 44th year and requires entrants to write and record a script on a patriotic theme. This year the theme was "Democracy—The Vanguard of Freedom." As many as 14 scholarships totaling \$62,500 a year are awarded, but the total monetary value of scholarships, bonds, and awards provided by the VFW, its auxiliaries, districts, councils and departments was more than \$1.4 million last year.

Mr. Speaker, Miss Rosenblatt's excellence is no surprise to those who know her. She is an outstanding student, active in school publications and music activities as well as being a semifinalist in the National Merit Scholarship competition.

Her future is bright, and so is America's future with young people like her now preparing for future leadership roles.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to place in today's RECORD her winning script, and I urge all Members to read it.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

(By Elizabeth L. Rosenblatt, New York winner, 1990/91 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

Webster's defines democracy as a system of government in which the people rule themselves. But for Americans, a dictionary can only begin to explain the meaning of democracy. As Americans, we are free. We can say what we want and make our own choices. The government cannot destroy our creativity because we are the government. This makes freedom and democracy inseparably connected.

On paper, democracy seems to be elementary, easy to understand. It is a technical drawing of government; a blueprint. But freedom is much more. Freedom, as I see it, is a state of mind which infuses our lives and affects everything we do. We expect to be given our liberties and to be treated equally and if we're not, we know it is our duty to fix things. We can engage in political debate and worship as we wish. And we can respect our government because it allows us our freedom. One has to see and live the American way of life to fully grasp the subtleties of American freedom.

Recently, I returned from a student exchange to the Soviet Union, where I had lived and attended Moscow Public School for a month. There are many subtle differences between our countries, but the most obvious of them lies in the way we do ordinary things . . . like walking and talking. One boy in my Moscow school told me that I must come from a free country because I "walk free, and proud, and stand straight." He saw it as different from the Soviets.

The most dramatic demonstration of the freedom we possess was granted to me some time after I returned from my visit. I had my diary published in a Moscow youth newspaper, along with my address, and received many letters, asking for a penpal. One letter was different. It was from a grown man, Alexander, who had appreciated my observations and wanted to comment on them. His English was broken, but inspiring. He wrote: "I think only one from a free country can have such view of point . . . you are living in a free country and have a free way of thinking . . . I'm delighted with girl which sings a national anthem of her country and in spite of her age brings the ideas of a free society. Thank you, Miss . . . If you could know what means you country for people which dream to get a freedom."

For Alexander, America meant freedom. The democracy we have was his answer to the lack of freedom he saw all around him. "I know we have not an ideal society in the world and America is not paradise," he continued, "but I am sure that one can attain all in your country if one is clever and workful."

The dream of democracy and freedom led many to America, and our Founding Fathers had freedom in their minds when they created our democratic Constitution. Webster's

says that a democratic society governs itself. It follows logically that the citizens of a democratic society are free. There is nothing to hold them back, no one to tell them what they must believe or how they must behave. The ideas behind American government have served as a ray of hope for those who wish to be free and those who wish to remain free—those who know that there is more to democracy than a dictionary's definition.

Americans have died for democracy, to keep our freedom alive. And with our political system in the lead, I am sure we can maintain a system in which freedom and democracy walk hand in hand.

PROLIFERATION PROFITEERS: PART 19

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today's case study on proliferation-profitteering, the 19th in my series, highlights the problem of foreign companies which receive nuclear dual-use items from the United States and then retransfer them to other countries without our permission. Under my Nuclear Non-Proliferation Enforcement Act (H.R. 830), such a firm would be prohibited from selling its goods to the United States—a powerful deterrent indeed.

FIRM 7: DEGUSSA GMBH (GERMANY)

Degussa GmbH is a major German metal and chemical company that maintains considerable trade relations with the United States. Until July 1990, it was attempting to purchase the worldwide gold and silver businesses of the U.S. firm Engelhard Corporation. Degussa has numerous subsidiaries, several of whom, like Leybold-Heraeus GmbH have been implicated in illicit nuclear trade deals. In 1988, executives of Degussa replaced the top executives of Nukem GmbH, which was plagued by one of Germany's worst nuclear industry scandals. Degussa once held a 35 percent share in the firm, but divested most of its interest to Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk AG in 1990.

In January 1989, information surfaced that Degussa has shipped 95 kilograms of beryllium to India in 1984. Beryllium is used to decrease the amount of plutonium needed to manufacture a nuclear bomb. The amount sold by Degussa roughly represented enough useable material for 20 such devices. In violation of U.S. export laws and regulations, Degussa obtained the beryllium from the United States and transferred it to India without acquiring U.S. consent. In March 1990, Degussa agreed to pay \$800,000 in fines to the U.S. Commerce Department for the company's illegal export activity.

Sources: DPA (Hamburg), 1/28/89; New York Times, 2/1/89, p. A2 by Stephen Engelberg; Nuclear Fuel, 4/2/90, p.1; Nuclear News, 3/88, pp. 88-92; Der Spiegel, 1/30/89, pp. 22-23; Wall Street Journal, 1/19/88, p. 24, 2/1/89, p. A11 by Thomas F. O'Boyle, 6/22/90, p. A5, 1/4/91, p. A4; Washington Post, 2/1/89, p. A19 by Don Oberdorfer.

REBALANCING THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, This past week, from May 24-27, the North Atlantic Assembly held its spring session in Rotterdam, The Netherlands. The assembly met in committee meetings all day Friday and Saturday. On Sunday, a 4-hour debate was held on the subject Rebalancing the Alliance.

Colleagues, this subject could not have come at a more opportune time. Speakers from every country in NATO presented their ideas on the future of NATO. Of special note was the participation of delegates from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. I want to say very frankly that it was one the most thoughtful and valuable debates on NATO that I have heard in a long time.

Of special interest to us in this body is the fact that one of our own colleagues, CHARLIE ROSE, gave his first address as President of the Assembly. It was a thoughtful, pointed presentation which was well received by every delegate. Mr. Speaker, I include President Rose's address and those of our East European colleagues in the RECORD at this point:

REBALANCING THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE

(Address by Congressman Charlie Rose, President of the North Atlantic Assembly)

Mr. Prime Minister, distinguished colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, it is a great privilege for me to preside for the first time over a plenary session of our Assembly. And to do so in this great city and port of Rotterdam.

You, Prime Minister cogently described the agenda before us when, at the historic CSCE Summit Conference in Paris, you said that: "The last few years have witnessed immense progress in the fields of democracy, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms. The challenge now facing us is how to consolidate the progress achieved."

The North Atlantic Assembly certainly intends to play an active part in that consolidation. The flags displayed in this hall leave no doubt as to where we stand. We meet here as 22 partners determined to work together in the construction of a new Europe.

As I announced during the recent meeting of our Standing Committee in Key West, during my time as President I intend to encourage this Assembly to focus its resources on helping our colleagues in Eastern Europe during this difficult period of transition. Those of my colleagues who have had the opportunity to visit these countries can have no illusions as to the magnitude of the problems they face.

That is why, together with Senator Bill Roth, I have prepared an initiative which will allow the Assembly to play an active role in the development of parliamentary democracy in the countries of Eastern Europe.

Let me dwell for one moment on this question.

The principle of democratic government, with all the rights and freedoms that it implies, is at the heart of everything we do. We know from bitter experience that without it there can be no lasting peace, no real stability or security. We frequently overlook this crucial element of our security. Any contribution we can make towards strengthen-

ing the democratic process in Eastern Europe must be a constructive use of our resources and a matter of priority.

We must of course be realistic about what we, as an Assembly, can offer. We cannot, for example, play a direct role in improving economic conditions. Rather we must focus our efforts. We must concentrate on areas where this Assembly as a multilateral framework is uniquely placed to make a contribution. Clearly, with the range of political views and the depth of political experience represented here we have much to share with our colleagues in Eastern Europe.

In the larger picture of what needs to be done, our efforts will be relatively small steps. But no one should be in any doubt that they will be worthwhile. We should never underestimate the political and psychological importance of creating a Community of interest and involvement at the parliamentary level.

I was particularly gratified to see that the activities of this Assembly were recognized in the declaration made recently by Secretary of State Baker and Foreign Minister Genscher which recognized the contribution made by "greater contacts between Soviet and East European parliaments and the NAA."

Colleagues, we will shortly begin the plenary debate on the theme of "Rebalancing the Atlantic Alliance." It is a debate that is increasingly urgent because by the end of this year it is foreseen that our governments will produce some answers, both in the Alliance and the European Council frameworks, to questions as old as this Alliance itself.

What, then, are the responsibilities that we will need to address collectively in the new environment.

There are, in my view, three important security functions that we will need to provide.

First, the classic function of maintaining sufficient capabilities for the defence of our territory. Despite the dramatic changes in Europe, this basic function will remain an imperative for us all. It will continue to provide the main reason for our collective defence planning.

But defence capabilities and expenditure will occupy a lower order of priority and a lower visibility. There will be fewer forces and they will be organized and configured differently—hopefully in a way that will contribute to the motion of cooperation and partnership.

The second function will be the increasingly urgent requirement to maintain security and stability in the whole of Europe. The key sources in security in Europe are no longer military in nature, even though they may have military consequences. There are new range of possible risks and dangers to which our Alliance must respond.

The third function was highlighted by the Gulf War—the question of threats to our common security that emanate from outside the traditional boundaries. To what degree and within which institutional framework can we plan for such contingencies?

These three functions embrace a broad range of diverse risks. By their very nature many are difficult to define. Many are simply unpredictable.

The question for us today is how and where should they be handled.

Does the new security environment allow a re-allocation of existing roles and tasks, a new division of labour. To quote our own theme, can we achieve a "rebalancing" of Alliance responsibilities? This question must be addressed in reference not only to the tra-

ditional transatlantic relationship between Europe and North America, but also to the balance of responsibility between the various institutional frameworks at our disposal.

The short answer, of course, is yes. The new security environment will not just allow, it will necessitate a redefinition and a rebalancing of responsibilities.

The central issue in this process and the current debate is the emergence of what is known as the European Defence Identity.

It is clear to us all that as the United States presence in Europe, but not I stress the American commitment to Europe, diminishes, Europeans will as a natural consequence take a greater share of the collective defence.

It is also clear that this situation, and the effect of the Gulf War, has stimulated a real dynamic towards the development of a more visible European role in defence.

The main question is not whether a European defence identity should be developed. Rather it is how it will be developed and with what final objective? These are the central preoccupations of the day.

Put simply, there are two alternative courses of action. The first sees a more coordinated European approach to defence developed within the strengthening of the Atlantic Alliance. The other approach sees a European defence role developed within the European Community, parallel to and perhaps even surpassing NATO. In both options, and for reasons that are well-known, the Western European Union has emerged as the appropriate basis on which to construct, at least initially, this European defence identity.

I will not dwell in any greater detail on the complex issues surrounding these institutional questions. I would simply like to point to some of the questions that they inevitably raise, and which I hope my colleagues will refer to during our debate this afternoon.

In what way will European security interests be different from those of the United States?

Are separate and distinct "Euro-capabilities" realistic or desirable?

Would the development of a separate European Defence identity help or hinder the gradual integration of the countries of Eastern Europe into the Western community?

Would its development within NATO weaken rather than strengthen the Alliance?

I will not myself attempt to answer these questions. Let me rather make two comments which are relevant to any solution:

First, we must assess the implications and weigh carefully the advantages and disadvantages of each course of action.

Second, we must avoid unnecessary and wasteful duplication of our efforts and our assets.

And finally, we must be clear about our final objective. A European defence identity must not be an end in itself—it must be a means to an end and to achieving a better situation—in other words it must be an instrument for achieving stability and security in Europe.

Properly handled, the emergence of a more coherent Europe defence identity could allow a balancing of responsibilities and a more effective division of labour.

Given our current security requirements and priorities, a very simple division of labour suggests itself. The primary responsibility for security—as this applies to collective defence arrangements—should rest, as now, with NATO, with its well established and will proven institutional planning arrangements.

That would permit the European Community to concentrate on the more urgent pri-

ority, and one which it is naturally suited to fulfill, of providing much needed economic help to the countries of Eastern Europe.

Where, on the security side, the Europeans are able, and feel it necessary, to make a separate effort in defence, within or outside Europe and through the WEU, this would be welcome. But we must not create additional structures and capabilities that lead to an unnecessary and wasteful duplication of time, money and effort.

It goes without saying that at a time of rapid change, we must not rule out any options or foreclose any course of action.

Our institutions must work together, each has a role to play. The challenge is to ensure that each is making its most effective and appropriate contribution.

As we look at these contributions, I would emphasize the following:

NATO must remain the principal venue for consultation and the forum for agreement on all policies bearing on security and defense commitments of its members;

That NATO must maintain an effective, integrated military structure to provide for collective defense; and

That we should support the European allies in their efforts to improve Europe's ability to protect vital interests and uphold the rule of law beyond Europe itself.

Thus far I have neglected to mention the institution in which so much optimism has been placed—the CSCE. Rebalancing the Alliance must also take into account the potential and limits of the CSCE. I hope that in Berlin the 34 foreign ministers can advance the discussion about peaceful settlement of disputes, looking toward a mandatory third-party role in conciliation and arbitration on security and political issues.

I hope the ministers can also agree on establishing a mechanism for emergency meetings, perhaps invoked on the basis of a majority of the participating states, and examining whether the Conflict Prevention Center is really, as it now stands, worthy of its name.

But the issue is not, as some would have us believe, a choice between NATO and CSCE. Again, it is a question of how the two can reinforce and complement each other. NATO will serve to underpin the security of the new democracies, whom I would also caution against placing undue hopes in the capability of the CSCE to act as an effective guarantee of their security. That day has not yet arrived.

Colleagues, I would hope that today all of the 22 parliaments represented here will have a reasonable opportunity to be heard on these difficult but nevertheless pressing issues. And in so doing, let us get on with real debate and concise argumentation, in the best traditions of this Assembly.

SPEECH BY MR. MIKLOS VASARHELYI, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished colleagues. Let me please speak briefly of our position concerning stability and security on the continent.

We are a small country, so it is evident that our security depends on the stability of the new European order which granted us the possibility to establish a free, independent, and democratic Hungary. So it is understandable that we try to use every means to reinforce our new status in Europe. We are striving for a working and creative partnership in the EC, the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, in the Conference on Security and Cooperation, in the WEU, and

last but not least in the Assembly of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

We hope that the cooperation and the harmonization between these very important international organizations will develop in the future for the benefit of Europe and the world. However, we Hungarians will never forget that NATO and its main pillar, the United States, played a major role in preserving peace on the continent in these last decades, and made a contribution to the historical changes of 1989. The Atlantic dimension of any European collaboration is for us of basic importance. We definitely consider the presence of the United States and Canada in Europe as a guarantee for peace and stability of the continent, and consequently as a factor of the vital interest of Hungary and other Central and East European countries.

The lessons of the Gulf war have reiterated our conviction, according to which the very existence of NATO is of crucial importance from the point of view of stability. As it was stated on many occasions here in this conference, in the Soviet Union a gigantic struggle is going on between the supporters of perestroika, the promoters of democratic changes, and the old guard, the conservatives. We hope and we heartily wish that this struggle will result in the final victory of the progressive forces. But we know that the outcome of such a battle cannot be foreseen and the result taken for granted. That is why we think that in any case, NATO remains a determining factor in the balance of Europe. Therefore, we very much welcome NATO's endeavor to adapt to the requirements and circumstances of the new European constellation which also includes the reassessment of NATO's role in enhancing the security in Europe.

Since the democratic renewal taking place in Central and Eastern Europe provides the national parliaments with an increasing role also in shaping foreign and security policy, the role of the parliamentary bodies of European and Western integration are also witnessing an increase in the role they have to play. Therefore, in our endeavors to join Europe and European integration, we attribute an ever increasing importance to our relations with bodies such as the North Atlantic Assembly, the European Parliament, and others. Among all these bodies, it is with the North Atlantic Assembly maybe the most dynamic development of relations already prior to the status of associate delegation, which we are very happy to enjoy now. We will make efforts to perform in this Assembly a working and creative role.

Finally, please, let me express our satisfaction for the future assistance the chairman emphasized in his inaugural address before this Assembly. Thank you.

SPEECH BY MR. BOGDAN ATANASSEV, GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

Mr. Chairman, dear colleagues. I will repeat a very old joke that the speaker in trying to exhaust the subject indeed exhausted his audience. Unfortunately, the president will be here to cut me short, so I will get down to what I want to tell you.

In 1945, by the courtesy of certain countries, the East European nations were allowed the privilege of participating in what I call the GHMEEE, a beautiful acronym which you haven't heard, and which stands for the Great Historical Marxist Experiment Extended into Eastern Europe. It yielded nothing. It produced only suffering, hardship, tyranny, strife, inefficiency and a self perpetuating one party bureaucracy. One of

its children was the so-called Cold War, a misnomer really because it was red-hot, and flames were bursting out all over the world, out of its coldness, obviously.

The Warsaw Pact countries built a Berlin Wall with barbed wire extensions, but they were cut away by the Hungarians not long ago, and the wall was knocked down by the people of the so-called GDR. We know another very well known wall, the Great Wall of China, and there is an anecdote I'll relate of an American journalist being taken down to see that great structure and, admiring it, he turned to his Chinese hosts and asked, "did it work?". They looked at each other inquisitively and said, "Well, no, it didn't because the attack came from another quarter." We can draw an analogy here. The collapse of the Eastern economies behind the borders bristling with military technology also came from a different and unexpected direction. From the middle, from the economy.

Walls don't really work very well for those who wall themselves in. Those who are outside have the whole world to live in and to work in, in freedom, and they are not a very good idea. Indeed, I see three types of post-war devastation. Unfortunately, Rotterdam is one of those cities which has memories of that; so does Dresden, so do many cities in the Soviet Union and some in our own country. The first type I would say is the atom bomb attack, where you have total devastation, you can't see where the streets were, and where the built-up area was. Then you have the neutron bomb, which keeps the buildings standing but there is no living creature about. But the worst is the MARX bomb, that's the marxist economic bomb, that leaves the people walking about, but the economy is in a shambles.

We have no quarrel, I wish to note, with the peoples of the Soviet Union, none at all. We wish them well, and we want to have very good relations with every one of them and the Soviet Union as it stands today and as it will stand in the future, whatever the changes those peoples decide to make. Indeed, we wish to have links with the democratic forces in the Soviet Union, and we would like to collaborate with them too. Their ideas are our ideas; we share them. We wish to do business also with all nations in the world that wish to do business with us. However, there is one thing that I would like to mention. Goethe, on government, in his letters to Eckermann. "I hate bungling like sin", he says, "but most of all bungling in the affairs of State, which produce nothing but misery for thousands and millions." This is exactly what we have been doing, and we want to put a stop to such bungling. Now, in building the new defensive identity in the alliance, this should come as a result of creating a Pax Atlantica, as I see it. May I suggest that the best way of rebalancing your alliance is by the addition of a third pillar. Three is a very nice number; "alle gute dinge sind drei", say the Germans. By which I mean of course the inclusion of the East European countries, for the simple reason that political and military vacuums are dangerous. Implosion is just as dangerous as explosion. Indeed, the East Europeans must be allowed, more and more, to join the European and Atlantic structures in the short term, rather than the long term. And so, I would like to end with "Flat Pax Atlantica". Thank you.

SPEECH BY MR. ION RATIU, ASSEMBLY OF DEPUTIES, ROMANIA

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the collapse of Moscow, the will there to rule over our part of the world permitted the countries of Eastern Europe to free themselves. They aspire to Western values, profess belief in democracy and, above all, want prosperity. The West recognizes this, wants to help, and does so. We all have heard of gradualism and of the "critical mass" reform approaches. But the results so far have been far worse than the most pessimistic estimates. Production is down, production capacity remains unused, unemployment is rising, inflation the same, standards of living have plunged, and people vote with their feet. We are witnessing what can easily become a massive exodus from East to West. In Romania itself, since the revolution, over one and a half million people have left up to the end of February this year, and we don't know exactly how many since.

Clearly, what is being done is inadequate. When thinking about rebalancing the Atlantic alliance, what we must aim at in my view is to make these people stay there; to make it interesting and exciting for them to stay there; make it interesting for the over 10 million exiles from these countries who now live in the West to go back there, use their acquired skills and resources. At the end of the last war, the West had the power to set the whole of Europe free. Alas, that power was misunderstood, misused or rather not used, and left us with a legacy of the trials and tribulations of the suffering of the last 45 years. In the aftermath of the Gulf war, the West again has the power to do what is necessary. Will it misuse it or will it not use it again? Must we go through an inevitably long period of yet unfathomed difficulties here in the West, as Germany—the richest of Western countries—is now coping with in Eastern Germany?

And, in the East, must a whole generation again be sacrificed? Some of you may have noticed that a year ago I tried to run for the Presidency of Romania. I advocated then and I do now a bold, radical reform surgically removing all the cancerous growth of Communism. In industry, plant, equipment unfit to compete freely in the open world market. I urge, then, the development of these lines that can produce wealth, and can be adequate for the people there. What we lack in Eastern Europe is an initial push conceived on a grand scale. What I suggest is no visionary leap in the dark. Today, most everybody agrees that the Marshall Plan, that most generous, unprecedented action, saved Western Europe, and it also brought great prosperity and helped the United States as well.

Today, Eastern Europe is in the most fertile ground for democracy and for potential prosperity. It is the critical area of what is now known as rebalancing the Atlantic alliance. We must not forget that Communism, like fascism and nazism, was a revolt within the body politic of Western civilization. Our civilization is well and healthy, with its twin roots firmly planted on the two sides of the Atlantic, it is at the dawn of stupendous, undreamt of achievement for the benefit of mankind. But for this, it should bring within its fold the lands abandoned half a century ago. A bold, massive approach will remove the risk of recession, and bring near full employment in the West. It will prime the pump in Eastern Europe. It will build the infrastructure, the roads and railways and the benefit of the electronic revolution. It will develop the tertiary industries virtually absent there. This is not a pipe dream, ladies

and gentlemen, it is sound economic sense. The new effective demand thus created by these bold measures, coupled with wholesale training here in the West of the young East Europeans would create the instruments through which this new bold plan would be made a reality. The West has today the means, all the necessary means, to achieve this. The West has the historical opportunity to do it. In my humble view, there is nothing, but absolutely nothing that stands in the way. If there is a will, this will be done. Thank you very much.

SPEECH BY MR. JACEK SZYMANDERSKI, SEJM, REPUBLIC OF POLAND

I think that now we Europeans have got to come to an understanding that the only way out of the circumstances which have plunged Europe into two wars is the denationalization of defense and security. We will have order of the peace as long as powers of cohesion in Europe are stronger than powers of disintegration. Any European country left out of this internationalized security system might be a potential danger against peaceful Europe. Poland and the rest of the East European countries strive to get to this internationalized security because we don't want to be exposed to the danger of becoming the stabilizing element in Europe.

To allow Poland into Europe should not be viewed as a privilege. Poland in Europe would visibly contribute to common European security and would help strengthen European integration. If Poland is integrated into Europe, then none of Poland's side countries would try to run their own politics toward Poland which might be dangerous to European integration, and might wake up the specter of the Cold War. We understand that any quick steps would bring us and Europe into political risk. But from the other side, we Europeans have to be aware that now initiatives have to be taken by the West. We cannot any longer comfort ourselves with not provoking the Soviet Union; we have to support actively democratic forces in the East. We have to support them both economically and politically.

We Poles expect that soon NATO would issue the declaration that sovereign democratic Poland is vital for the peaceful development of Europe. Thank you.

GOOD ADVICE

HON. DAVE McCURDY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. McCURDY. Mr. Speaker, even though John Silber appeared to be afflicted with "foot in the mouth" disease during his unsuccessful campaign for Governor of Massachusetts, nonetheless he recently offered some very thoughtful and reasonable advice to Democrats in the following article. I submit that is worth the reading and suggest it to my colleagues.

A NEW TRADITIONALISM FOR DEMOCRATS

(By John Silber)

The Democrats can win the White House in 1992. But to do so, we must assess our party's situation with painful honesty.

Having lost five of the past six presidential elections, the Democrats can count on only the District of Columbia, claiming at best that as the District goes, so goes either Mas-

sachusetts or Minnesota. The Democratic hold on Congress is little consolation, for the direction of the nation is charted in the White House.

Nineteen months from now a Democrat can win—but only if, first, the party recalls and reaffirms its guiding principle that government can make a positive difference for the working men and women of America. Republican presidents are fond of invoking the name of John F. Kennedy, but nearly 11 years of Reagan-Bush have revealed this as a ploy. Republicans do not share President Kennedy's central conviction that government cannot sit on the sidelines but can and must confront the domestic problems of this nation.

Second, our party must recognize the failures in its nominating process that have distanced it from its constituents. Democrats must once again become the party of inclusion—not just in caucuses and conventions, but at the polls as well.

Once the party of farmers, working men and women (union and nonunion alike), teachers and other professionals, racial and ethnic minorities, Protestants, Catholics and Jews, Democrats appealed—victoriously—to Americans as Americans. But in 1972 the party abandoned FDR's grand alliance and began to appeal to voters as members of special interest groups. As these groups became increasingly important in the nominating process, the party became increasingly ideological and hostile to compromise.

Now traditional Democrats have come to feel abandoned or ignored, and they have wondered what has happened to their party. In great numbers they voted for Ronald Reagan and George Bush—not because they had become Republicans but because they saw traditional Democratic values best represented in these candidates.

THE REPUBLICAN EXAMPLE

Third, Democrats must re-establish bipartisanship on national security and foreign policy. In 1947, Sen. Arthur S. Vandenberg of Michigan, who with many Republican leaders had been a firm isolationist before the war, reversed his position to support Harry Truman on the Marshall Plan and NATO. By turning his party away from its discredited isolationist past, he gave it new life. We should profit by the Republican example. It is folly to disagree with the opposing party when it is right. If Republicans say two plus two is four, Democrats are not obligated to argue that it is five.

Democrats need to reassert their belief in a positive role for government. They do not believe that the best government is almost no government at all, nor that deregulation is the remedy for all problems. Americans have seen the havoc wrought by hands-off government: ineffective regulation of the S&Ls, deterioration of the banking system, conversion of the stock market into a computer-driven casino, the loss of competitiveness in American business with the consequent loss of jobs, the failure of the war on drugs, increased crime and violence, the decline in personal security, in our basic infrastructure, and in the quality of our schools.

Democrats need to develop the knowledge, common sense, vision and courage to address our greatest responsibility—our children. The Department of Education should serve as a National Bureau of Educational Standards to provide tests to measure student competence and the competence of teachers; persuade states to deny certification to high schools in which less than 80% of the graduating class passes the 12th grade test, and colleges to deny academic credit to students

until they pass that exam; encourage choice by urging school boards to contract with private companies to achieve schools of higher quality; and offer day-care programs for all children from three to six years of age every working day of the year so that working and single teen-age mothers who need to work or go to school can escape permanent entrapment in welfare.

In this way we can ensure for the first time in our nation's history that all children have the ability to enter the first grade prepared to succeed, to experience school as a place of fulfillment and delight, prepare to stay in school and to avoid the use of drugs, alcohol, and practice of irresponsible sex. And if we succeed in this, we can begin to reduce the destruction and loss wrought by random crime and violence, drug and alcohol addiction, and adolescent pregnancy.

If we do not give all children a vision of themselves as competent, responsible individuals able to support themselves and their families, and a vision of the consequences of moral irresponsibility, we will never restore civil order or reduce the need for jails, welfare and increased police protection. Unless young people can earn an honest living and look ahead to a good life without crime or drugs, they will make a dishonest living and take their pleasures, however short-lived and destructive, where they find them.

Democrats should acknowledge that the War on Poverty, despite good intentions and some successes, has increased poverty and dependency. Incentives are needed to help those on welfare regain control of their lives and liberate themselves from entrapment in an underclass. Americans are disgusted with filthy cities and decaying infrastructure, while able-bodied, mentally sound people are unemployed. They are ready for a revival of the WPA and programs that require work for remuneration: programs that rebuild our infrastructure, provide thousands of jobs, and rehabilitate those addicted to drugs or alcohol.

Americans want an end to welfare fraud by the rich who use Medicaid trusts to defraud taxpayers. They want common sense used in the allocation of health dollars where major savings can be made through preventive medicine, including inoculations for children. It has been estimated that 40% of our children lack one or more essential inoculations. The lack of these ounces of prevention will inflict great human suffering and millions of dollars in expenses for avoidable cures. They want an end to mandated heroic treatment of patients for whom it is futile, cruel and expensive. They want an end to the ambulance-chasing that has driven malpractice insurance costs so high that many communities are without obstetricians or adequate medical care.

As crime and violence increasingly dominate our streets Democrats can offer more than the "hands off" Republican prescription. They can stand up to the gun lobby on automatic weapons. They can state the plain truth that these guns have one purpose, to kill people, and that they are no more sporting weapons than the Patriot missile. They can convince Americans that in the long run the use of abandoned military bases as sites for prison-schools to transfer ill-educated young offenders into responsible citizens will be far less costly than endlessly building more prison warehouses, or putting hardened criminals back on the streets.

THE MOST IMPORTANT RESOURCE

Democrats, while supporting free trade, should, unlike the Republicans, act to protect sound companies from corporate raiders

and encourage basic research and its translation into products made by American workers to be sold competitively on world markets. Under the Republicans we lost immense parts of the microchip industry and run the risk of losing high-definition television to Japan. The Democrats can ensure that American industry will have the level playing field that will prevent more such disasters.

America is still a young, powerful nation rich in natural resources, including the most important—the intelligence and imagination of its people. When we develop our human capital and restore the banks and stock markets to provide financial capital, we will again have an America where life is good, where families and children flourish, where all are safe not only in their homes but on the streets, an America in which working men and women can enjoy in peace and security the fruits of their labor and anticipate a future unclouded by random violence.

The great years of America lie not behind us but before us. We are too young and strong to step back or step down. We are ready for leadership that will use government positively to harness the strengths, the talents and the virtues of our people. If the Democrats offer new hope and hard work, they can win.

TRIBUTE TO BRUCE FRIEDMAN, RECIPIENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE VOICE FOR CHILDREN AWARD

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate this year's recipient of the New Hampshire Voice for Children Award, attorney Bruce E. Friedman of Contoocook. This award was presented last week as part of the 141st Annual Meeting of Child and Family Services of New Hampshire. Child and Family Services is a nonprofit organization whose mission is advocacy and protection for the interests of troubled and at-risk youth throughout the Granite State. It is the leading agency in New Hampshire serving the needs of low-income families through counseling and crisis intervention.

It is fitting that Child and Family Services has decided to honor Bruce Friedman. He is well-known to many in my State as a champion of the disadvantaged. For over a decade he has been professor of law and legal director of the Civil Practice Clinic at Franklin Pierce Law Center in Concord. He has been a leader in the movement to make legal services available to low-income persons. His work at the civil practice clinic has always been directed to the needs of the most vulnerable in our society; victims of abuse, foster children and troubled youth. This award demonstrates the respect that he has among his peers.

Bruce Friedman's work on behalf of disadvantaged children extends beyond the courtroom, into the halls of the New Hampshire Legislature. He has fought for years to make State government accountable in its responsibility to protect the interests of at-risk children. As a member of the board of directors of the New Hampshire Alliance for Children and Youth, he has worked with service

provider and advocates to force those of us in government to recognize the barriers which impede healthy development and growth.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Bruce Friedman on a record of accomplishment serving New Hampshire. Mr. Friedman's success and commitment to the most vulnerable in our society is an example to all of us.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TRAUMA RESEARCH ACT OF 1991

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today, my colleague JACK FIELDS and I are introducing legislation which would create a comprehensive trauma care research program within the National Institutes of Health [NIH].

Traumatic injury is the leading cause of death during the first four decades of life and trauma is never lower than fourth as a cause of all deaths. An estimated 140,000 Americans die from trauma each year or about 400 people a day. This comprises a greater economic toll than heart disease and cancer combined and the economic losses amount to over \$1 billion annually. In spite of this epidemic, according to a preliminary position paper presented to the Third National Injury Control Conference held in Denver in April 1991, the annual Federal research expenditures related to trauma care are approximately only 5 percent of those for cancer, heart disease, or AIDS. Increased focus in the area of trauma research is desperately needed.

The Trauma Research Act of 1991 would create an Interagency Trauma Care Research Program under the Director's office at NIH. This program would coordinate current piecemeal trauma research done at all of the institutes within NIH into a comprehensive program that will fill in the gaps that currently exist in trauma research. Specific institutes and agencies would be responsible for crucial issues such as the effectiveness of particular treatments conducted under particular time constraints, the biomechanics of trauma, infection control, wound healing, nutritional support and care, surgical interventions, neurotrauma, pediatric trauma, and geriatric trauma. An inter-institute advisory committee would be established to advise the Director on program initiatives and necessary budgets for this program. Within this program, the appropriate institutes would collaboratively focus on trauma issues in a comprehensive way, while addressing the need for specific attention to pediatric, geriatric, and neurotrauma. The bill would also allow NIH to give grants to trauma research centers to conduct additional biomedical research.

The Centers for Disease Control [CDC] is currently doing exemplary applied research in the area of injury control. CDC focuses on prevention and public education and is groundbreaking in these areas. Applied research is crucial and must be complemented by additional biomedical research specifically focused on acute and rehabilitation trauma

care. The Trauma Research Act of 1991 creates a program for this critical component of trauma research.

Traumatic injury is currently at epidemic proportions. For every person in a serious car crash, every victim of gun shot wounds, and every child who is critically injured, the doctors and nurses knowledge of, and access to, the most effective treatment is a matter of life and death. The research that comes out of the legislation will enable health care providers to utilize the most effective trauma care procedures and limit the cost in terms of human life, human suffering, and health care dollars.

This legislation has been endorsed by the American College of Surgeons, American Trauma Society, American Academy of Pediatrics, American College of Emergency Physicians, American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, American Congress of Rehabilitation and Medicine, and American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons.

Mr. Speaker, the Trauma Research Act of 1991 will promote a cohesive strategy for state-of-the-art trauma care. I urge the support of my colleagues.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,
Chicago, IL, June 3, 1991.

Hon. ED MARKEY,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MARKEY: The American College of Surgeons commends you for the commitment you have demonstrated toward increasing access to quality trauma care services. In particular, we are pleased to support your most recent effort to improve and coordinate government-sponsored basic and clinical research into the treatment of severe injury.

While trauma is the leading cause of death for Americans under age 44, the National Academy of Sciences has estimated that severe injury receives less than two cents of every health research dollar spent by the federal government. In addition, most of these scarce resources are directed toward the epidemiology of this devastating disease. Better planning and coordination of the government's inquiry into the care of trauma patients, as intended by your draft legislation, would be a significant step toward addressing this serious deficiency in our nation's trauma research agenda.

Once again, the College wishes to express its deep appreciation for your continued commitment to reducing unnecessary death and disability due to trauma.

Sincerely,

PAUL A. EBERT, MD, FACS.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Trauma Research Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERAGENCY PROGRAM FOR TRAUMA RESEARCH.

Part B of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"INTERAGENCY PROGRAM FOR TRAUMA RESEARCH

"SEC. 409. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of NIH shall establish a comprehensive program of conducting basic and clinical research on

trauma (hereafter in this section referred to as the 'Program'). The Program shall include research regarding the diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and general management of trauma.

"(b) PLAN FOR PROGRAM.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of NIH, in consultation with the Trauma Research Interagency Coordinating Committee established under subsection (g), shall establish and implement a plan for carrying out the activities of the Program. All such activities shall be carried out in accordance with the plan. The plan shall be periodically reviewed, and revised as appropriate.

"(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The Director of NIH shall submit to the Congress the plan required in paragraph (1) not later than April 1, 1992, together with an estimate of the funds needed for each of the fiscal years 1993 through 1995 to implement the plan.

"(c) PARTICIPATING AGENCIES; COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of NIH—

"(A) shall provide for the conduct of activities under the Program by the heads of each of the agencies specified in paragraph (2);

"(B) shall ensure that the activities of the Program are coordinated among such agencies; and

"(C) shall, as appropriate, provide for collaboration among such agencies in carrying out such activities.

"(2) RELEVANT AGENCIES.—The agencies referred to in paragraph (1) are—

"(A) the National Institute on Aging;

"(B) the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases;

"(C) the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development;

"(D) the National Institute of General Medical Sciences;

"(E) the National Institute on Heart, Lung and Blood Diseases;

"(F) the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke;

"(G) the National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research; and

"(H) such other agencies as the Director of NIH determines to be appropriate.

"(d) CERTAIN ACTIVITIES OF PROGRAM.—The Program shall include—

"(1) studies with respect to all phases of trauma care, including prehospital, resuscitation, surgical intervention, critical care, infection control, wound healing, nutritional care and support, and medical rehabilitation care;

"(2) basic and clinical research regarding the response of the body to trauma and the acute treatment and medical rehabilitation of individuals who are the victims of trauma; and

"(3) basic and clinical research regarding trauma care for pediatric and geriatric patients.

"(e) MECHANISMS OF SUPPORT.—In carrying out the Program, the Director of NIH may make grants to public and nonprofit private entities, including designated trauma centers.

"(f) RESOURCES.—The Director of NIH shall assure the availability of appropriate resources to carry out the Program.

"(g) COORDINATING COMMITTEE.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be established a Trauma Research Interagency Coordinating Committee (hereafter in this section referred to as the 'Coordinating Committee').

"(2) DUTIES.—The Coordinating Committee shall make recommendations regarding—

"(A) the activities of the Program to be carried out by each of the agencies rep-

resented on the Committee and the amount of funds needed by each of the agencies for such activities; and

"(B) effective collaboration among the agencies in carrying out the activities.

"(3) COMPOSITION.—The Coordinating Committee shall be composed of—

"(A) the heads of each of the agencies that, under subsection (c), have responsibilities under the Program; and

"(h) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

"(1) The term 'designated trauma center' has the meaning given such term in section 1231(1).

"(2) The term 'trauma' means any serious injury that could result in loss of life or in significant disability and that would meet pre-hospital triage criteria for transport to a designated trauma center."

TRIBUTE TO LONG ISLAND'S GOD SQUAD

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend and pay tribute to two outstanding Long Islanders who have formed a partnership to raise the spiritual awareness of people in my district and across America. These men, Msgr. Thomas Hartman and Rabbi Marc Gellman, are known as the God Squad.

While of different faiths, Monsignor Hartman and Rabbi Gellman have found considerable common ground between Judaism and Catholicism. Their double teaming approach to religion is a recognition of the importance of God and the need that all people have for Him everyday. As cohosts of a cable television show, carried on Long Island by TELICARE—Channel 25—and LI News 12, they are bringing a wonderful message of brotherhood, understanding, and love into living rooms from coast to coast.

Monsignor Hartman and Rabbi Gellman have worked tirelessly to raise both the quality and depth of interreligious dialog. In doing so, they have inspired a renewed interest in God and a deeper appreciation of the belief of others.

The latest collaborative effort of the God Squad is a book entitled, "Where Does God Live? It is a basic guide for parents to teach their children about religion and introduce them to God. It presents 17 questions frequently asked about God by young people of all faiths. The answers are in story form and draw from the bedrock values that are common to all religions.

Mr. Speaker, because our Nation's greatness will be measured less by our wealth than by our willingness to help others, I am pleased that we have men like Msgr. Tom Hartman and Rabbi Marc Gellman. These two bright, articulate, and innovative men have made the world a friendlier, more enriched, and more understanding place for those in search of God. I commend them both for their truly inspired work.

DISAPPROVING THE EXTENSION OF FAST-TRACK PROCEDURES TO BILLS TO IMPLEMENT TRADE AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO AFTER MAY 31, 1991

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, two letters should have followed my remarks in the May 23 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in support of House Resolution 101, disapproval of the fast-track procedure. Unfortunately, these letters were not included, and I request that they appear in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and be made part of the permanent May 23 RECORD. The first is a letter I sent with Representatives GEPHARDT, WYDEN, SIKORSKI, and MATSUI to U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills requesting assurance that the sovereignty of U.S. health and environmental laws would be protected in GATT and NAFTA trade talks. The second is the Trade Representative's response to us.

JUNE IS NATIONAL FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MONTH

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, a recent cover story in Newsweek magazine pointed out that when it comes to Americans' dietary habits what's missing from our plates is just as important as what's on them.

The disturbing news is that nutritionists have found nearly half of all Americans eat no fruit on a given day, and nearly a quarter eat no vegetables. Worse still is the fact that 11 percent eat neither.

Our eating habits stand in bold and unhealthful contrast to the Federal Government's dietary guidelines which recommend that a person consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day.

The United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, a national trade association representing the U.S. produce industry, is trying to change these Americans' attitudes about fruits and vegetables. To help do so, it has declared June—National Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Month.

During the month of June, the association will conduct a nationwide media and educational campaign to encourage Americans to eat more fruits and vegetables. The association's goal is to re-introduce these Americans to the healthful, delicious-tasting bounty of fresh fruits and vegetables available here in the United States.

Both children and adults are being targeted. For children, the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association hopes to increase their awareness of the healthy virtues of eating fresh produce. The message for them is simple: Eating fresh fruits and vegetables is good for your body.

For adults, the produce industry wants to get across the message that it's never too late

to change your eating habits. Just because you disliked broccoli as a child, as did President Bush, does not mean it will not appeal to you as an adult.

Hundreds of people—from produce growers to retail operators—are working with the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association to get the word out about National Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Month and the importance of these foods in our diet.

Nutritionists point out that if Americans consume more produce and couple this dietary change with exercise, we decrease the risk of contracting various forms of cancer. New evidence suggests that a diet with plenty of fruits and vegetables may also protect against heart disease.

Mr. Speaker, fresh fruits and vegetables are not only an important part of a healthy diet, they also make a significant contribution to a healthy U.S. economy.

A recent Congressional Research Service report noted that fruits and vegetables earned U.S. farmers about \$19 billion in 1990, more than 10 percent of all farm cash receipts. When imports are included, fruits and vegetables and their end products generate annual sales of as much as \$125 billion, representing 20 to 25 percent of all U.S. food spending.

I commend the members of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association for taking the initiative to declare June as National Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Month. More importantly, I urge all Americans to explore the delightful tastes of the hundreds of varieties of healthful and wholesome fruits and vegetables we have available in our country.

SALUTING DR. ROBERT L. HESS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 25th anniversary of the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute (UMTRI) and the contributions of the institute's founding director, Dr. Robert L. Hess.

Established as the Highway Safety Research Institute in 1966, the institute undertook the challenge of bringing together researchers to address the issue of safety on the Nation's highways.

Dr. Hess, who joined the university faculty in 1953, was asked to chair a university program advisory committee to analyze the complex system of people, automotive vehicles, and the roadway to develop practical and effective solutions to the urgent problem of highway safety.

Professor Hess assembled a research staff to conduct rigorous research study and program evaluation aimed at reducing vehicle crashes and the resulting injury and death—and thus was born the institute.

The institute has been recognized over the years for its contributions to the improvement of the Nation's highways. The institute has made major contributions in the areas of occupant protection, vehicle size, weight and handling, optimum roadway signing and vehicle

lighting, and the analysis of public policy as it relates to the driving environment.

Dr. Hess' own research involved the study of impact tolerance of the head and thorax, and the creation of computer applications to reconstruct vehicle crashes.

Mr. Speaker, in June of this year Dr. Hess will become professor emeritus. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Dr. Hess on his outstanding work at the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute.

THE RETIREMENT OF ANN MONDELLO

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the impending retirement of one of the stalwarts of the Armed Services Committee staff, Ann Mondello. Ann has just completed her 25th markup with the Armed Services Committee, which certainly has to be some kind of record.

Ann joined the committee staff in 1967. Since that time she's worked for four different chairmen and five different staff directors. In fact, only two members of the committee—CHARLIE BENNETT and BILL DICKINSON—can claim the longevity with the committee that Ann has enjoyed.

Needless to say, the past 25 years have brought major changes to our Nation and the military, and the committee has been fortunate to have had Ann helping us adapt to those changes. She began working here with the Research and Development Subcommittee, but soon shifted her sights to the Personnel Subcommittee. There she played a key role in legislation bringing about the All Volunteer Force, the total force policy, the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act, Selective Service, and the list goes on and on.

In early 1984 she became the executive assistant to the staff director, a position she has held with distinction to this day.

It's difficult to summarize in a few words the importance of Ann's quarter of a century of dedicated service to the committee and the Congress. But let me try to put it this way: Ann has always put the interests of the committee and its members first; she's always been willing to go the extra distance to make sure things got done right and got done on time; she's been a mentor to new staff members, giving freely of her time and knowledge; and she's been a good friend to all of us.

Kim Wincup, our former staff director and now Assistant Army Secretary, said that Ann was his "good right arm" during his entire tenure here. To all of us, Ann has been a pillar of dedication and determination.

Mr. Speaker, all of us on the Armed Services Committee wish Ann every blessing in her new life and the best of everything for she and her husband Tony. We hope she'll come back to visit; she will truly be missed.

IN HONOR OF ANN MONDELLO ON THE OCCASION OF HER RETIREMENT

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor Ann Mondello, who is retiring after serving with the House Armed Services Committee since her appointment by Chairman Mendel Rivers in 1967. As I think back on the long list of members and staff who have worked on this committee during the past 24 years, Ann's tenure is matched only by my own and Charlie Bennett's.

Over this time, Ann has lent her talents to the HASC and has played a variety of critical roles. She retires as the executive assistant to the staff director, a position she has held since 1984, outlasting one staff director and in the process of "breaking-in" another. Ann has brought a wealth of experience to this post, experience that she accumulated during her years as a full committee staff member, as well as a member of the Research and Development and Personnel Subcommittees. Her contribution to our committee is impossible to measure and will be with us all long after she has left.

Ann's list of accomplishments is lengthy and the amount of time she has spent with the committee, remarkable. However, it will not be the number of years of service for which I will remember Ann so fondly, but instead for her high standards of professionalism, her political instincts, her personal touch, her kind, gentle manner, and above all, her friendship.

Ann retires today in order to spend more time with her husband Tony and her family, including two grandchildren and to perfect a tennis game that I hear is already in pretty good shape. Ann takes with her, my friendship, best wishes, and highest esteem. I will miss her.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF MOVIE-MAKING AND AMERICAN FILM

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, in 1993 movie-making will celebrate its 100th anniversary. To mark this occasion, I have introduced a resolution today to honor this treasured American art form and distinctively American innovation.

The art and science of moving pictures was developed through the work of numerous creators in the United States—including Thomas Edison—and was perfected through many American inventions. But while America has contributed to the technology involved in moviemaking, it has left its indelible mark on the moving picture art and has indeed transformed this art form.

Films have reached every one of us—each of us has favorite pictures and beloved stars. America is home to unforgettable icons, from Charlie Chaplin and the Marx Brothers to Bogie and Bacall, John Wayne, and the thou-

sands of larger-than-life men and women both of past years and in the present who command the silver screen both home and abroad.

Movies are more than an entertaining art form; they are also a successful creative enterprise. Moreover, they are America's ambassador to the world, conveying American values and beliefs, styles and attitudes. Their images and messages help convey the goals and aspirations of not only Americans but of people in every corner of the globe.

This resolution recognizes this wonderful American art form and calls for a nationwide celebration of the motion picture centennial through exhibitions, festivals, educational programs, and other activities. The resolution recognizes the American Film Institute [AFI]—whose founding legislative mandate is to help preserve the heritage of American film—and its role in helping to coordinate these activities. It also calls upon the AFI to join with regional entities and other interested groups throughout the country in related activities.

Hopefully, this resolution will assist in helping all Americans to celebrate an art form which has touched generations of Americans, which continues not only to entertain but also to inspire, and which has written a living history of our Nation's cultural heritage.

TRIBUTE TO SAMUEL E. COURTNEY

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay a special tribute to a man that many consider as a Washington institution. For decades, Samuel E. Courtney, affectionately known as "Courtney," was a fixture at events all over the Washington area with his ever-present cameras and a true sense of concern.

Samuel E. Courtney was born on March 20, 1919, in Washington, DC. He was introduced to photography by Lee Dunlap in the early thirties. Mr. Dunlap showed Courtney and his friends how to make a pin hole camera as well as crystal radios. From 1938 to 1945 Courtney served in the U.S. Army in the 19th Cavalry Machine Gun Troop which was stationed at Fort Myer, VA. After his discharge from the Army, he held a number of jobs including service as a waiter on Capitol Hill. In 1958, Courtney began his career as a freelance photographer for Jet magazine, a past he still holds. Courtney currently serves as the Washington bureau chief of the Daytona Times. Among the outlets that use his photographs are: The Washington Afro-American, National Chronicle, Washington Informer, Capitol Spotlight, Washington Observer, and the National Newspaper Publisher's Association.

In the African-American community, it is an established fact that if Courtney was at an event, the photographs taken would be seen in a number of publications.

Mr. Speaker, Courtney is a true long distance runner in the race for social equality and justice.

Courtney was on the frontline when African-American journalists had difficulty gaining access to press conferences and other news events. When we look at the growing number of African-American journalists, we owe a special debt of gratitude to Courtney and others who blazed the trail.

Mr. Speaker, sometimes great contributors aren't recognized until after their work is done. In the case of Courtney, I want to register my unequivocal commendation right here and now.

Courtney, you are a pillar of strength. I appreciate your efforts. I honor your work and I am glad you are there to keep politicians and others in line.

Thanks Courtney and keep on recording our history.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADM. DANIEL
W. MCKINNON

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that Rear Adm. Daniel W. McKinnon, Supply Corps, U.S. Navy, is retiring on July 1, 1991, after completing 35 years of faithful service to the Navy and his country. I take this opportunity to recognize and commend him. Culminating a distinguished naval career, Dan is currently serving as the commander, Naval Supply Systems Command and chief of Supply Corps.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to outline his career accomplishments, however, I must make note of the fact that he and I attended Missouri University together in the 1950's. Hailing from St. Joseph, MO, Dan received his bachelor of science degree in business administration in June of 1956 from the University of Missouri through a NROTC scholarship. Following his graduation, he was commissioned an ensign in the Supply Corps, U.S. Navy. Additional educational accomplishments include receiving his master's degree in business administration with distinction from the University of Michigan and graduating with distinction from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. In addition, he was a 1986 Capstone Fellow of the National Defense University.

His tours at sea include assistant supply officer on the U.S.S. *Boxer* [CVS 21] and Supply Officer on the U.S.S. *Princeton* [LPH 5] where he saw service with Marine Corps units in Vietnam. Shore duty tours include stock control officer, U.S. Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, NJ; contracting officer of the naval support activity, Naples, Italy; United States Navy liaison officer to the U.N. Forces in the Middle East; contracting officer at the Navy Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, PA; purchasing superintendent, Charleston Naval Shipyard, and director, contracts department, Naval Supply Center, Charleston SC. From 1970 to 1974, he was assigned to the Naval Supply Systems Command where he first served as director of the Sea and Overseas Assignment Branch in the office of the director of supply corps personnel and subsequently as the executive as-

sistant to the commander, Naval Supply Systems Command/Chief of Supply Corps.

He was promoted to Captain in 1977 while serving on the staff of Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, where he was responsible for Pacific area supply management policy ashore and afloat. In 1978, he joined the Naval Sea Systems Command in Washington, DC as director of the Shipbuilding Contracts Division where he led a Navy effort to change its methods of contracting for ship overhauls, as well as director of the Contract Administration and Claims Settlement Division. In May 1980, Dan assumed command of the United States Naval Supply Depot, Subic Bay, Republic of Philippines, responsible for logistic support of both U.S. Marine Corps and Seventh Fleet units during the crises in Iran and Afghanistan. In July 1982, he was assigned as director of supply corps personnel and was selected for promotion to flag rank the following year. At that time, he was assigned as assistant commander for inventory and systems integrity, Naval Supply Systems Command, where he was responsible for ADP acquisition and modernization programs. In March 1984, he assumed duties as vice commander of the Naval Supply System Command. In August 1986, he became deputy director, Acquisition Management of the Defense Logistics Agency. His responsibilities included contract administration of over \$270 billion in Department of Defense contracts as well as management of a multibillion dollar purchasing system that included everything from spare parts to food and fuel used by ships and aircraft around the world. In July 1988, he became commander, Naval Supply Systems Command and the 36th Chief of Supply Corps.

In his current assignment, through superb leadership, Dan established a vision of and definition for the Navy integrated supply system and supply corps for the year 2000 and beyond. By employing comprehensive strategic and business planning methods, his command and the supply system performed brilliantly in its fleet support mission, culminating in the exceptional Navy logistics success achieved during Operation Desert Storm. His pursuit of logistics integration brought supply and maintenance activities together as a synergistic team. Inventory control points and supply centers, embracing total quality leadership, work in tandem with their industrial partners in shipyards and aircraft rework facilities. This process allowed him to leverage resources and maximize effectiveness through system automation and process improvement. His leadership toward a best value contracting philosophy and his comprehensive plan for a streamlined, highly service-oriented Navy resale system are further examples of his superior service. By his inspirational leadership, unrelenting perseverance, and tenacious dedication to duty, he rendered valuable and distinguished service and contributed greatly to the success of supply and logistics operations worldwide.

His career decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with goal star in lieu of second award, the Meritorious Service Medal with two gold stars and the Navy Achievement Medal [Combat v] with one gold star.

In 1987, President Reagan appointed him as a member of the President's Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped. In private life, he is on the boards of the Navy Federal Credit Union, Navy Mutual Aid Association and the Navy Relief Society; and is a member of the board of advisors of the National Contract Management Association.

In the last several years, Dan has shared his unique knowledge and great expertise concerning defense acquisition by personally participating in numerous congressionally sponsored procurement seminars. In this capacity he has been of great assistance to me, many of my colleagues and thousands of our constituents.

A man of Rear Adm. Dan McKinnon's talent and integrity is rare indeed. Although his honorable service will be genuinely missed, it gives me great pleasure today to recognize him before this body and to wish him fair winds and following seas as he brings to a close his long and distinguished career in the U.S. Naval Service.

TRIBUTE TO MISS ILLINOIS FOR
1991 JULIE KEMMERLING

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Julie Kemmerling, who has been named Miss Illinois for 1991. She graduated from Hinsdale Central High School, attended Drake University in Des Moines, IA, for 2 years, and is now attending Columbia College, in Chicago, IL, where she is pursuing a B.S. degree in broadcast journalism. She is an honor roll student and a member of Delta Gamma Sorority. Julie is also a former Miss Iowa for the 1988 Miss USA Pageant.

Julie participates in many charitable organizations and activities. She visits weekly at the Hinsdale Hospital pediatrics ward and at the Wellness Community of Hinsdale. She was also involved in the Multiple Sclerosis Walk-a-Thon, and was one of the many Chicago celebrities who took part in the nationally televised 20th Annual Easter Seal Telethon on Sunday, March 3, 1991.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize and to pay tribute to such a talented and giving young lady. It makes me proud to have Julie Kemmerling as a member of the 13th Congressional District of Illinois, and I encourage her to continue to use her talents so that others may benefit. I wish the best of luck to Miss Illinois of 1991 in all of her pursuits; she certainly deserves it.

A TRIBUTE TO SHELDON S.
SOLLOS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTELEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. MACHTELEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sheldon S. Sollosy, this year's

recipient of the Providence Rotary Club's Rhode Island Distinguished Citizen Award. Every year this award is presented to the person who best represents the Rhode Island business community professionally, civically, and charitably.

Sheldon S. Sollosy certainly meets this criteria. He has been president of Manpower, Inc., of Providence since 1954, and serves as vice chairman for government relations for the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Sollosy holds numerous other positions in the community. He is the vice president of the Providence Public Library, and president of Vaad Hakashruth of Rhode Island. In addition, he is director of the Jewish Federation of Rhode Island, Leadership Rhode Island, Turks Head Club, Jewish Home for the Aged, and the Genesis School. Sheldon Sollosy is a member of the Workers Compensation Advisory Council, Board of Public Education Fund, Small Business Council, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Governor's Small Business Council, and the Private Industry Council for the city of Providence as well.

Sheldon S. Sollosy has proven himself to be a key element of the Rhode Island community. It is with great pleasure that I congratulate Sheldon S. Sollosy on his many achievements. I wish him equal success in all his future endeavors.

HONORING MONSIGNOR SCLAFANI: A HALF CENTURY OF SERVICE

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pride and humbleness to pay tribute to a man who has served his city, his country, and his church for as many years as I am old, 50 years.

Msgr. Dominic A. Sclafani will celebrate his golden anniversary of ordination on Sunday, June 9, with a concelebrated Mass of thanksgiving at Our Lady of Grace Church in Brooklyn where he served as pastor for 12 of those distinguished years.

I would like to point out to my colleagues, that Monsignor Sclafani has been a priest through the terms of 10 American Presidents, from Franklin Roosevelt to George Bush. He has counseled and consoled adults and young people through a half-century of American history.

Monsignor Sclafani, who I am proud to count as a personal friend, was born in the Little Italy section of Manhattan. He attended PS-21, DeWitt Clinton High School, and Cathedral College, all in Manhattan, and Our Lady of Angels Seminary in Niagara.

He served as an assistant at St. Rosalia-Regina Pacis in Bensonhurst from 1941-1944; Our Lady of Mt. Carmel in Patchogue, Long Island from 1944-1945; was chaplain at Camp Upton in Westhampton, Long Island from 1945-1946; and was assistant at St. Michael-St. Edwards in Fort Greene in Brooklyn from 1946-1950.

In 1950, Monsignor Sclafani was assigned to St. John Evangelist in Brooklyn and be-

came pastor there in 1966. He was named pastor of Our Lady of Grace Church in the Gravesend section of Brooklyn in 1970 and served in that capacity until retirement in 1982. He was named monsignor in 1981.

I have been blessed with the good fortune to honor many distinguished Brooklynites over my years in Congress. None has been more dedicated, more loyal, more tireless in his work than this remarkable man, Msgr. Dominic Sclafani.

TRIBUTE TO DR. EDWARD RHODE

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Edward Rhode who will be leaving his position as Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of California, Davis, to return to teaching. Dr. Rhode has served as Dean for almost a decade and is now stepping down to devote his time to instructing our Nation's future veterinarians.

Dr. Rhode was born and raised in Amsterdam, NY. In 1943, he graduated from high school with honors. After attending Union College in Schenectady, NY for 1 year, he entered the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine program at Cornell University.

Upon completing his education, Dr. Rhode entered private practice for a year. He then received a position as instructor in the Department of Medical Surgery and Clinics, School of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State College.

In 1951, Dr. Rhode became an assistant professor of Veterinary Medicine at U.C.D. Since then, he has received several promotions and much critical acclaim. In 1967, he became the head of the Division of Medicine, Department of Clinical Sciences. The following year, he was promoted to chairman of the Department of Clinical Science, School of Veterinary Medicine, at Davis. Dr. Rhode was again promoted, in 1971, to Associate Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine, and he became the Dean in 1982. For almost a decade, he oversaw one of the most respected veterinary schools in the country.

Dr. Rhode is not only an exceptional administrator, he is also an accomplished researcher and distinguished teacher. In 1959 and 1966, he received several research fellowships, and, since coming to Davis, he has written an impressive number of scientific articles. In addition, he was past president of the American Association of Veterinary Medicine Colleges and has been involved in a great number of prestigious committees, including participation in various university committees covering almost every aspect of campus life. To his credit as a teacher, Dr. Rhode was listed among the 1972 Outstanding Educators of America.

In today's world, when we frequently hear about teachers leaving the field of education for lucrative jobs in the private sector, it is heartwarming to know that someone as experienced and respected as Dr. Rhode will return to teaching. Such dedication to education is a fine example not only to his students but to all of us.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that my colleagues today will join me in saluting Dr. Edward Rhode, a distinguished administrator, researcher, scholar, and teacher. I would like to send my personal best wishes to Dr. Rhode in his current endeavors and in the years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO FLINT JOURNAL EDITOR ED BACKUS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I very much appreciate this opportunity to honor Ed Backus, a veteran Michigan journalist who formally retired last week, at the end of May, after more than 40 years in the media.

Politicians and journalists sometimes have adversarial roles, even if they personally get along together. So it's not too often that you see a tribute from one to the other in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

But Ed Backus has been a contributing factor in journalism in my hometown of Flint, MI, for about as long as I've been in public service, and his clear eye and quick wit will be both missed and long appreciated.

As a journalist, Ed had his hand in almost all elements of journalism in at least two States that I know of—Illinois and Michigan. In Flint, he was involved with television before joining the Flint Journal newspaper in 1968. Ten years later, he joined the staff of the newspaper's opinion page, where he has served as associate editor.

Ed's colleague on the editorial pages, Editor David Fenech, recently quipped that Ed had finally decided to trade in the pencil for the golf course, where he undoubtedly would be as expansive in his opinions as ever.

If that's true, I sincerely hope that other golfers listen when Ed speaks, because his opining on the editorial pages of the Flint Journal has been well worth the reading.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that Ed Backus enjoys a grand and rewarding retirement, for he certainly deserves it. But I would like it known for this RECORD that I personally am a better person for Ed's wisdom, and all of us in the Flint community will be the poorer for his journalistic absence.

FARMINGTON REALTOR HONORED

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to advise my colleagues that a constituent of mine has been honored for her real estate sales expertise.

Claudine Riddle of Claudine's Real Estate in Farmington, NM, has been selected as an honored member in Steven's Who's Who in Real Estate.

Ms. Riddle has been helping New Mexicans find their perfect homes for 20 years. Selling

homes is a tough, highly competitive business with a high turnover rate among realtors. Having been in business for two decades, it is obvious Ms. Riddle has what it takes to do the job and do it right.

Ms. Riddle is also the education director for the San Juan County Board of Realtors and past president of the Women's Council of Realtors. She has served as legislative chairman of the San Juan County Board of Realtors. She was appointed by Governor Bruce King to the New Mexico State Housing Authority Commission and was reappointed by Governor Toney Anaya.

In addition to her distinguished real estate career, Ms. Riddle has been an outstanding member of the community and a great asset to our State. I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ms. Riddle for a job well done.

BUSINESS LOBBY TARGETS DEMOCRATS IN UNFAIR, RACE-BAITING ADS ON ALLEGED "QUOTAS" IN CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, opponents of H.R. 1, the Civil Rights Act of 1991, notably the so-called fair employment coalition, have sunk to new lows in their spurious campaign to label this a "quota" bill. The latest tactic used by this group is to run race-baiting advertisements and radio commercials in targeted districts of democratic Members of Congress. See attached article in the New York Times.

This group's conduct is to be contrasted with the admirable effort of the Business Round-Table—a high-powered business lobby led by the head of ATT—which was able to reach agreement with civil rights groups on a bill they were satisfied did not force employers to adopt hiring quotas. As Members know, this agreement was scuttled by the White House but the negotiations revealed that responsible business groups and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights were able to craft a civil rights bill that put to rest the bogeyman of "quotas."

You may ask, "Which group represents the business viewpoint?" I believe that the so-called fair employment coalition represents the views of conservative ideologues in the Republican Party and White House, not the views of legitimate businesses who have demonstrated they do not fear H.R. 1 will force them to adopt quotas.

This latest tactic of using race-baiting ads against democratic Members who support civil rights should be roundly condemned. In particular, the businesses in whose name the fair employment coalition speaks should be made aware that the FEC is engaging in scurrilous ads that foster racial divisions. The following list of the FEC's members was distributed to Members of Congress last year. The FEC did not respond to a request from my staff to identify the businesses who do not support its ad campaign.

EXAMPLE OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN SELECTED DISTRICTS

(Federal Election Committee "Say no to employment quotas," 60 Radio, May 10, 1991)

Female voice: Have you heard what Congress is doing?

Male voice: What now?

Female voice: They're at it again, trying to pass a bill that would force employers to hire and promote by quotas.

Male voice: Quotas? Again? You've got to be kidding.

Female voice: I wish I was. But under H.R. 1, main street businesses across the country would have to hire and promote by quotas.

Male voice: But I thought the law was supposed to guarantee equal opportunity, not special preferences.

Female voice: Me, Too. But now some Congressmen want to throw skill, ability, and experience out the window. They want to force businesses to hire by quota or face big ticket law suits.

Male voice: You mean a business could be sued just because they didn't hire by some quota formula?

Female voice: They sure could. They could be sued and lose big bucks.

Male voice: What can I do?

Female voice: Pick up the phone and contact Representative ——. Call at 202-225-3121 today, and ask him to oppose H.R. 1. Tell him you want equal treatment for everyone, not special preferences for a few.

Male voice tag: This advertisement paid for by the Fair Employment coalition. Not authorized by any candidate or candidate's committee.

THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT COALITION

Aerospace Industries Association.
Aluminum Company of America.
American Bus Association.
American Crystal Sugar Company.
American Cyanamid Company.
American Electronics Association.
American Furniture Manufacturers Association.
American Hotel and Motel Association.
American Iron and Steel Institute.
The American Mining Congress.
American Paper Institute.
American Telephone & Telegraph, Inc.
American Road & Transportation Builders' Assoc.
American Standard, Inc.
American Subcontractors Association.
American Textile Manufacturers Institute.
Ameritech.
Ashland Oil, Inc.
Associated Builders and Contractors.
Associated Employers of Illinois.
Associated General Contractors of America.
Associated Specialty Contractors Association.
Association of American Railroads.
Autoclave Engineers, Inc.
Ball Corporation.
Bank of America NT&SA.
Bell Atlantic.
BellSouth.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation.
The Boeing Company.
Boise Cascade Corporation.
Bommer Industries Incorporated.
Brown & Root, Inc.
Building Owners & Managers Assoc., International.
The Business Roundtable.
Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Inc.
Caterpillar, Inc.
CBI Industries, Inc.
Central States Can Company.

Central Illinois Employers Association.
Chamber of Commerce of the United States.
Chevron Corporation.
CIBA-GEIGY Corporation.
Construction Industry Manufacturers Association.
Detroit Tooling Association.
Diebold, Inc.
R.R. Donnelley & Sons.
The Dow Chemical Company.
Eastman Kodak Company.
Electronic Industries Association.
Emerson Electric Company.
Ethyl Corporation.
Exxon Company, U.S.A.
FHP, Inc.
FMC Corporation.
Food Marketing Institute.
Food Service and Lodging Institute.
General Dynamics Corporation.
OLENED, Inc.
GenRed, Inc.
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.
Halliburton Company.
Hallmark Cards, Inc.
Harahey Foods Corporation.
Honeywell, Inc.
Household International.
IMA Management Association, Clifton, N.J.
International Paper.
Jessup Steel Company.
The K-Mart Corporation.
Kiva Container Corporation.
Libbey-Owens-Ford Company.
3 M Company.
The Management Association of Illinois.
The Manufacturers Association, Warren, OH.
Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc.
The Mead Corporation.
Monsanto Company.
Motorola, Inc.
National Aggregates Association.
National Asphalt Pavement Association.
National Association of Manufacturers.
National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors.
National Association of Stevedore.
National Association of Theater Owners.
National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors.
National Electrical Contractors Association.
National Federation of Independent Business.
National Ready-Mixed Concrete Association.
National Restaurant Association.
National Retail Federation.
National Roofing Contractors Association.
National Stone Association.
Pacific Telesis Group.
Painting and Decorating Contractors of America.
NYNEX Corporation.
Pakhoed Corporation.
Pfizer, Inc.
Plumley Corporation, Inc.
Portland Cement Association.
Power Tool Institute, Inc.
Ralston Purina Company.
Rockwell International.
Sandmeyer Steel Company.
Scott Paper Company.
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association.
Snap-On Tools.
Society for Human Resource Management.
Southwestern Bell Corporation.
Standard Register Company.
Sundstrand Corporation.

Superior Technical Ceramics Corporation.
 Texaco, Inc.
 Textile Rental Service Association of America.
 TRW, Inc.
 The Western Connecticut Industrial Council.
 The Will-Burt Company.
 Union Camp Corporation.
 United Technologies.
 UNOCAL Corporation.
 USG Corporation.
 USX Corporation.
 Volvo North America Corporation.
 Wells Fargo Bank.
 Weyerhaeuser Company.
 York International Corporation.

[From the New York Times, May 25, 1991]

**CORPORATIONS ARE DESERTING GROUP
 BATTLING RIGHTS BILL**
 (By Steven A. Holmes)

WASHINGTON, May 24—Concerned about the economic impact of publicly opposing a civil rights measure, at least 21 major companies and an organization representing 200 big corporations have pulled away from a group formed last year to lobby against a broad civil rights bill.

Some of these companies, many of them large retailers, have declined to renew their membership in the group, the Fair Employment Coalition. Others have kept their membership, but are trying to distance themselves from the group.

Among those companies that have declined to be publicly identified with the coalition or that say they are no longer members are A.T.&T., Bank of America NT&SA, Bellsouth, Eastman Kodak, Hallmark Cards, Goodyear Tire and Rubber, Southwestern Bell, Hershey Foods, Nynex, the Pacific Tele- sis Group, Scott Paper, Sears, Roebuck & Company, and TRW Inc.

In addition, the Business Roundtable, made up of the chief executive officers of the nation's largest corporations, has withdrawn from the coalition.

Another corporation, the Exxon Company, U.S.A., was a member of the coalition last year, but a spokesman said the company would not comment on whether it was still a member.

Some of the companies that have dropped their membership say they still attend the group's meetings, participate in its discussions and back the coalition's goals. But they have declined to sign the group's "mission statement," which is a declaration of the organization's objectives.

"We feel we can represent our position effectively and with the appropriate amount of visibility without signing that statement," said Betsy Ricci, a spokeswoman for Nynex, which has opposed the civil rights bill.

A spokeswoman for a telephone company that has declined to sign this year's mission statement said the divisiveness of the debate over the civil rights bill had caused her company to rethink its membership in the coalition.

"The issue that the F.E.C. was formed around—civil rights—is such a hot potato right now that we've chosen to distance ourselves officially from the coalition," said the spokeswoman, who asked that neither she nor her company be identified.

But several major companies have retained their membership, including Boeing, Chevron U.S.A., Dow Chemical, United Technologies, Caterpillar and 3-M.

BUSH'S VETO THREAT

The legislation, now nearing a vote in the House, is intended to reverse six Supreme

Court decisions that civil rights groups say have weakened Federal laws against discrimination in employment. The measure would also increase the amounts that courts can assess against employers who intentionally discriminate against women, religious minorities and the disabled. Last year, President Bush vetoed a similar civil rights bill, contending that it would force employers to adopt hiring and promotion quotas to avoid lawsuits. The Senate failed to override the President's veto.

On Thursday, Mr. Bush repeated a threat to veto this year's version of the bill, even though Democrats have eased some of the provisions in an attempt to make the bill more acceptable to the President. Mr. Bush called those changes "strictly cosmetic."

Peter Lunnie, the coalition's executive director, acknowledged that his organization was having a difficult time getting corporations to sign the mission statement this year.

"We're trying to get as many as we can just to provide cover for everybody," Mr. Lunnie said. "The associations are not a problem, but the companies are, because of not very veiled threats of boycotts."

ISSUE OF QUOTAS

The mission statement says that members of the Fair Employment Coalition "share a deep and common commitment to equality of employment," but that the group is united "in its opposition to legislation that would rewrite employment law in a manner which would encourage costly, unnecessary litigation at the expense of prompt, equitable resolution of disputes and induce employers to use quotas."

Wade Henderson, director of the Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the withdrawal of companies from the group "confirms our belief that these companies were unaware of the cynical campaign undertaken by the coalition's Washington representatives."

"Many of these companies have a long record of support for civil rights efforts," Mr. Henderson said. "They should be commended for their recent actions."

NO SURPRISE IN DEFECTIONS

The defection of A.T.&T. and the Business Roundtable from the coalition is hardly surprising. The giant telecommunications company recently prodded the roundtable into taking part in protracted, but ultimately unsuccessful, negotiations with supporters of the civil rights bill in an attempt to draft compromise legislation. Recent published reports have credited the coalition, which has worked closely with the White House, with scuttling the talks.

Throughout the debate on the civil rights bill, the coalition has declined to make public the names of its members. But a list of members was obtained elsewhere.

Some supporters of the bill say the coalition is merely an arm of the National Association of Manufacturers, a trade organization that has opposed the civil rights bill.

Mr. Lunnie, the executive director, denies that his group is an arm of the association, asserting that the manufacturers' organization is simply the coalition's leader.

Mr. Lunnie is, however, an official with the manufacturers' association, and the coalition's meetings are held at the association's offices. The coalition is not registered as a lobbyist. Instead it is listed on the lobbying report of the manufacturers' association.

Mr. Lunnie also said he knew of only two companies that had withdrawn from the coalition.

CAMPAIGN TO SWAY VOTES

The coalition recently began an advertising campaign in the districts of 13 House members it considers swing votes on the civil rights bill, asking voters in those districts to urge their representatives to vote against the bill.

Copies of the print advertisements and transcripts of the radio commercials were circulated to all House members by Representative Tom DeLay, a Texas Republican who opposes the measure.

"It was just an F.Y.I.," said Roger Morse, an aide to Mr. DeLay. "Only the other side has really been applying the pressure. Mr. DeLay just wanted to let members know that there is another side that is applying pressure out there, and this is what is going to happen."

A SALUTE TO ROGER MARIS

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, 1991 marks the 30th anniversary of one of sport's most memorable and enduring achievements, Roger Maris' conquest of baseball's home run record.

While his 61 home runs marked 1961 as a year to remember for sports fans and admirers everywhere of heroic achievements, Roger Maris is remembered each summer in his hometown of Fargo, ND. To raise funds for the Roger Maris Cancer Center, the Hospice of the Red River Valley, and his alma mater, Shanley High School, the community sponsors a wonderful weekend that includes a banquet, auction of sports memorabilia, and a celebrity golf tournament.

Teammates of Roger's, Hollywood stars, some of the biggest names in the sports world today, and fans from around the country converge on Fargo to enjoy each other's company and to pay tribute to the extraordinary man who was Roger Maris. This year the event is June 30 and July 1.

The world knows that Roger still holds the home run record and baseball fans know Roger was twice the American League's most valuable player, played in seven World Series, and was, in addition to his famed batting exploits, one of the finest fielders to play the game. But there's another Roger Maris—one that his family, friends, and community know. That's the Roger Maris who was a loving father and husband, a loyal and dedicated friend, a modest and hardworking man who never forgot his roots.

I congratulate the people of Fargo who pour their energy and enthusiasm into a summer weekend to honor the memory of this uncommon man.

TRIBUTE TO NOAH EIG

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1991

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, when I was growing up here in the Washington area, I at-

tended Landon School, in suburban Maryland. My son, Arthur, is now in the fifth grade at Landon. The school is well known in the area for excellence in all aspects of the education of young men.

Another well-known school, appreciated for its excellence, is St. Albans, in the district.

For more than 50 years a fierce but friendly rivalry between Landon and St. Albans has been a central feature of life at both schools. This rivalry is of Army-Navy proportions, and annual sporting events between the schools are highlights of the season, and victory marks the success or failure of the teams involved, regardless of sport, and regardless of record.

On May 17, 1991, the Landon and St. Albans lacrosse teams were locked in titanic struggle, not just for bragging rights between the two schools, but also for the championship of the Interstate Athletic Conference. More than 1,000 people were in attendance, including several members of my Landon class of 1961, who now have sons enrolled at the school, and including many who do not have students currently enrolled, but for whom the draw of another Landon-St. Albans contest could not be ignored.

In the midst of festivities, tragedy struck—literally. A typical Washington summer thunderstorm suddenly came up, the officials called a halt to the game, and the field was cleared. The teams sought safety in their buses and the gym, and the spectators scattered. A small knot of students and parents huddled under one of the huge, old trees that fringe the edge of the St. Albans playing field, and it was at this tree that fate flung a huge bolt of lightning, and it was under this tree that Noah Eig, 15-year-old Landon freshman died.

I didn't know Noah; I am acquainted with some of his family. His first cousin is in my son's class, and one of Arthur's best friends. One of my classmates who was there is a physician, and helped provide aid and assistance to the injured. His daughter, a senior at Landon's sister school, Holyon Arms, and an intern in my office, arrived immediately after the lightning strike. Her younger sister was a close friend of Noah's.

The Landon family is large, and close. Graduation is not the end of the Landon experience, but just the beginning. This kind of tragedy touches every single one of us. I wonder how my son is dealing with this. It is his first experience with death. We have talked to him, and are talking to him, and he seems to respond to us, but how badly is he hurt? We know that the boys are talking among themselves, and Arthur has been sought out by his friend, Noah's cousin, and has spent a lot of time with him.

When a death occurs, it is natural to try to find some explanation, something that can help us to understand why a life has been taken from us. How can these young people understand what has happened to them? How can Noah's classmates and schoolmates explain to themselves why he is no longer with them? As a member of that large and loving Landon family, I am hurt by this loss, and I can only barely imagine the sense of loss of these young people, and I feel for them, very deeply.

To Noah's family, I can only express my deepest and most profound sympathies. I can

think of nothing more tragic or heartbreaking than for a parent to have to bury a child. The Landon family can do nothing to make your burden any lighter or your sorrow any less deep, but we share it with you, and you have our love.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, June 4, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 5

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine the impact of certain pesticides manufactured in the United States and exported to Third World countries.

SR-332

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of the Interior, and Members of Congress.

S-128, Capitol

Armed Services

Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1066, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the total force policy report, and manpower and force structure plans.

SD-628

Governmental Affairs

Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine postal enforcement of the Agricultural Quarantine Enforcement Act.

SD-342

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 667, to provide support for and assist the development of tribal judicial systems.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance.

SD-419

11:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine recycling programs of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-138

Armed Services

Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1066, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on ICBM modernization.

SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 106, to revise the Federal Power Act to prohibit the granting of a Federal license for a hydroelectric project unless the applicant complies with all substantive and procedural requirements of the affected State in which the project is located with respect to water acquisition and use.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

Closed briefing on Moscow Embassy construction plans.

S-116, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nominations of Sandra Brown Armstrong, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, Timothy K. Lewis, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and William L. Osteen, Sr., to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of North Carolina.

SD-226

JUNE 6

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the nomination of Nancy Patricia Dorn, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works).

SR-222

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 323, to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to ensure that pregnant women receiving assistance under title X of the Public Health Service Act are provided with information and counseling regarding their pregnancies.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the nominations of John Schrote, of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Program, Budget and Administration, and Mike Hayden, of Kansas, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To continue hearings to examine recycling programs of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Program.

SD-406

Finance

To resume hearings to examine the causes and effects of rising health care costs and the status of access to health insurance, focusing on efforts by insurers to restrain rising health care costs and ways to improve access to affordable health insurance coverage for employees of small businesses and their dependents.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on enforcement and administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA).

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up pending legislation.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance.

SD-419

10:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1194, to improve public transportation throughout the U.S.

SD-538

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-216

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

European Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the future of the Soviet military.

SD-419

Judiciary

Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee

To resume hearings on overview of the bankruptcy code, focusing on cramdowns of residential real estate mortgages in Chapter 13 bankruptcies.

SD-226

JUNE 7

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Projection Forces and Regional Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1066, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on antisubmarine warfare programs, including attack submarine programs.

SR-222

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of Preston Moore, of Texas, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Commerce.

SD-342

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to review the employment-unemployment situation for May.

SD-562

JUNE 11

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 433, to provide for the disposition of certain minerals on Federal lands, and S. 785, to establish a Commission to study existing laws and procedures relating to mining.

SD-366

JUNE 12

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold a briefing on the Persian Gulf War.

SH-216

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 962, and S. 963, bills to confirm the jurisdictional authority of tribal governments in Indian country.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 775 and S. 23, to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain disabled veterans, sections 111 through 113 of S. 127, and related proposals with regard to radiation compensation, and proposed legislation providing for VA hospice-care.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on miscellaneous tax bills, including S. 90, S. 150, S. 267, S. 284, S. 649, and S. 913.

SD-215

JUNE 13

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nominations of Carolyn R. Bacon, of Texas, Martha Buchanan, of Texas, and Sheila Tate, of Virginia, each to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

SR-253

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review revenues from additional radio spectrum allocations.

SR-253

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation on municipal pollution control, including S. 1081, authorizing funds for water

pollution prevention and control programs of the Clean Water Act.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings of enforcement of anti-dumping and countervailing duties.

SD-342

10:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the nominations of Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan, USA, to be Chief of Staff of the Army, and Lt. Gen. Carl E. Mundy, Jr., USMC, to be Commandant of the Marine Corps.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine national tourism policy.

SR-385

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the Agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, with Annex, signed at Washington, June 1, 1990 (Treaty Doc. 101-22).

SD-419

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To resume hearings on legislative proposals to strengthen crime control.

SD-226

JUNE 19

9:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the National Native American Advisory Commission.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

European Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the future of the Soviet economy.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 933, to provide fair funds to consumers of natural gas who are found to have been overcharged.

SD-366

JUNE 20

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review broadcasters' public interest obligations.

SR-253

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

13061

JUNE 26

JULY 16

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up pending calendar business.

SR-418

2:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 362, to provide Federal recognition of the Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians of Alabama.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for rail safety programs.

SR-253

CANCELLATIONS

JUNE 5

10:00 a.m.

Armed Services
Readiness, Sustainability and Support Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1066, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for

the Department of Defense, focusing on the Defense Environmental Restoration Account and the service environmental compliance funds accounts.

SR-222

JUNE 20

9:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the Navajo-Hopi relocation program.

SR-485